

Adamson, and Harry S. Gosling, arrived from England. They belong to the Council of Action, regarded here as a British Soviet charged to follow the international situation. The French Government decided not to oppose their landing in spite of many outrages for this course. They have come to France to consult members of the French Socialist Party and the Confédération Générale du Travail, and to determine, in accordance with these organizations, means of opposing war in any form, should it break out again. They had long conversations with Leon Jouhaux, who is the chief Labor leader here. They afterwards attended a meeting of the federation, where the instructions to be given to Mr. Jouhaux in connection with his visit to Amsterdam were decided.

A meeting of the Syndicalist International is to be held on Thursday at the Dutch port.

This working class government in European countries, though manipulated by few persons, is certainly serious.

This afternoon, information received here indicates that Warsaw will not be easily taken. French officers have inspired resistance and trenches and barbed wire oppose the passage of the Bolsheviks. Wireless news received officially, is that serious resistance is now being offered. Counter-offensives indeed are attempted in certain regions. Nevertheless the Poles cannot afford to lose an inch of territory without compromising their position. The concern in Warsaw has disappeared to some extent.

Mr. Trotzky's Claims

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark — (Tuesday) — The "National Tidende" reports that in a speech at Vilna, Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik War Minister, claimed that the western powers had at last recognized the Soviet Government, since Leo Kameneff and Leonid Krassin had been solemnly received in London as representatives of the Russian Government. He added that, within the last year, Bolsheviks had conquered the whole of Europe.

Telegraphing from Warsaw, the special correspondent of "National Tidende" reports that Mr. Trotzky has arrived at Ballystok (50 miles south west of Grodno) and that, simultaneously with his arrival, thousands of persons have been arrested. The Bolsheviks are requisitioning the harvest and are sending grain eastward.

General Wrangel's Raid

London Times News Service

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (August 14) — According to messages from the Crimea, a raiding force landed by General Wrangel at Taganrog (the port of the Don Cossack country) has done great damage to the Soviet bridges, rolling stock, and railways, and has been joined by large numbers of Don Cossacks. General Wrangel's staff seems to attach considerable importance to the raid. His press bureau flatly contradicts the Soviet claims to victory in the Alexandrovsk region (along the east bank of the Dnieper) and asserts, on the contrary, that four Soviet divisions were defeated there between August 1 and August 8 with the loss of 4000 prisoners and much matériel.

A new complexion is put on the Odessa incident by a statement, creded in some well-informed quarters, that one of the two French transports temporarily detained at Odessa had munitions on board for the French troops at Constantinople, which were not landed owing to the immediate cessation of repatriating Russian soldiers. The Bolsheviks supposed that these munitions were destined for General Wrangel.

Action to Favor Soviet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The New York branch of the Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Association is considering a resolution declaring that "as this country is not at war with Soviet Russia we, as union men and working men, ought not to man ships carrying ammunition or aid of any kind to armies making war on that country." The resolution will be acted upon after the branch hears the report of delegates to the International Seafarers' Conference at Genoa. The branch's delegate to the State Federation of Labor meeting in Syracuse on August 24 will urge recognition of the Soviet Government.

ALASKA FLIERS ON LAST LAP OF TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The army Alaskan fliers, arrived safely at White Horse, Yukon, on Monday and are approaching the last lap of the flight from Mitchell Field, Long Island, to Nome, Alaska, it was announced by the War Department here yesterday.

The four aeroplanes selected for the flight, undertaken as a test of the practicability of opening up Alaskan resources through aerial transportation, started the trip on July 15, and now have but three more stops, Dawson, Fairbanks, and Ruby, to make before reaching Nome, the destination. Three thousand, two hundred and eight miles of the 4345-mile flight have been completed in 39 hours of actual flying time, the report stated.

Besides the investigation being made by the fliers with regard to commercial possibilities in Alaska, inaccessible in the past except for points along the coast, valuable work is being done along the line of geographical surveys. These have hitherto been rendered impossible because of conditions making adequate ground surveys impracticable.

CHANGES IN BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Reorganization Now Under Way Is Result of Controversy Over Deportation Cases and Powers Held by Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Important changes in the Immigration Bureau, Department of Labor, may result from a reorganization now under way, based, it is understood, on recommendations by Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

It is generally conceded that the bureau has not had an adequate personnel to carry on its work effectively, because its appropriation has not been large enough to obtain sufficient help.

The controversy over the deportation cases which involved A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, Mr. Post and Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner-General of Immigration, however, led to assertions by Mr. Post before the House of Representatives Rules Committee that there had been what were considered unnecessarily long delays in sending cases from the Commissioner-General's office to the Assistant Secretary, and it was an open secret that Mr. Post thought Mr. Caminetti should have expedited matters to a greater degree. He told the Rules Committee that many men held for deportation had been unable to get any action on their cases for long periods, and that, as many of these men did not deserve deportation, they were being improperly treated.

The reorganization plans will begin with the Washington office, for it is the opinion of Labor Department officials that improved efficiency in that office would have a good effect on the field. The first step was taken last month when Mr. Caminetti was deprived of the privilege of making recommendations on cases appealed to him.

Mr. Post, before the Rules Committee, had contended that Mr. Caminetti had no authority in law to make such recommendations. Later certain "undesirable" conditions in the bureau were ordered remedied, among these being the "excessive freedom of access to the Immigration Bureau during working hours of persons not officially connected with the bureau."

An advisory committee was selected to carry on an inquiry into conditions in the bureau. Among other things, conditions at the Ellis Island Station in New York City need improvement, it is understood. If the work there is to be carried on effectively,

Allegations involving Mr. Caminetti in the cases of Hindus said to have been placed by immigration officials in the hands of British shipping agents who needed help on ships are without foundation, according to department officials, and there is believed to have been nothing more in the whole matter than a voluntary agreement on the part of certain Hindus to serve on the British ships after they had been found ineligible for admittance in this country.

Inasmuch as Mr. Caminetti is a presidential appointee, it is hardly probable that he would remain in office after next March, should Senator Harding be elected in November. Even if Governor Cox were elected his reappointment would not necessarily be assured, for considerable differences of opinion developed in the Democratic Party, as a result of the deportation hearings, as to the advisability of his policies.

Hindu Arrest Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — An average of six out of every 10 men who enter the service of vessels under Shipping Board control are American citizens, the chairman of that board announces. The percentage is growing higher from week to week, he says.

similar items, and combines these factors into a single index number which shows the general standing or efficiency, resembling that used by the Federal Government in indexing the cost of living and price for commodities.

Figures showing the relative standing of school systems of the states and possessions in 1890, 1900, 1910, and 1918 indicate that California has always been near the top. All the New England states appear to be losing ground while all the far Western states have improved.

SHIP AGREEMENT PRIVATE VENTURE

Trade Relation With Germany Has Shipping Board Sanction But Was Not Submitted to the Department of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The agreement entered into between the American Ship and Commerce Corporation and the Hamburg-American Steamship Company as announced on Monday had no government sanction other than that of the United States Shipping Board, it was learned yesterday. Although the United States is still technically at war with Germany, and although no passports to that country are being issued and there are no American consuls or consular agents in Germany, the proposal to enter into commercial relations on such a large scale as that entailed by the arrangement entered into by the two companies was not submitted to the State Department for approval or consent.

It was said that, while licensees still bring about in every community regular conferences between the employers and the employees, where views could be freely and frankly exchanged, he believed that many of the differences that now exist, some of which are more "theoretical than real," could be rapidly adjusted, and this country would return to a condition under which the individual, out of his earnings, would be able to secure a comfortable living and in addition put aside annually a fair percentage of his income, adding alike to the individual and the national wealth.

If the bankers of this country could bring about in every community regular conferences between the employers and the employees, where views could be freely and frankly exchanged, he believed that many of the differences that now exist, some of which are more "theoretical than real," could be rapidly adjusted, and this country would return to a condition under which the individual, out of his earnings, would be able to secure a comfortable living and in addition put aside annually a fair percentage of his income, adding alike to the individual and the national wealth.

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It was further said that it was expected there would be little trouble of any kind arising from this agreement, since Germany was very anxious to do business with the United States and would willingly meet all requirements. It was admitted that this shipping arrangement would prove a great impetus to business in Germany, and might be helpful in retarding the movement toward Bolshevism. The United States had been willing that Germany should have food and anything else she needed to get on her feet, it was said.

It was not admitted that this enterprise had been undertaken for the direct purpose of according a check to Bolshevism, but it was merely a long step toward the resumption of business returns and, as a side issue, such a result should follow, it would be as gratifying as if it had been directly planned.

"Because the Senate held up the ratification of the Peace Treaty, it does not follow that business with Germany could be indefinitely postponed," it was pointed out.

Ships Manned by Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — An average of six out of every 10 men who enter the service of vessels under Shipping Board control are American citizens, the chairman of that board announces. The percentage is growing higher from week to week, he says.

RETAILERS FORECAST LOWER PRICE LEVELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — Charles J. Petri, president of the Wisconsin Retailers Association, which is in convention here, said he looks for lower prices this autumn, but "does not believe there will be a return to the 'good old prices.'

Some retailers reported decreases of \$2 to \$5 in shoes, and attributed the drop to cheaper bides. A decline of 10 per cent in women's fall wear was forecast by Frank M. Blahnik, secretary of the Green Bay Merchants Association. Reductions in men's clothing also are looked for.

FUEL CARS CHOKE MARYLAND ROADS

BALTIMORE, Maryland — Sixty miles of coal cars, loaded with fuel cargoes, are choking the roads between Brunswick and Curtis Bay terminals, Baltimore, according to M. C. Byers, president of the Western Maryland railroad.

This congestion is all the more deplorable, he said, in that there is such a demand for coal in New England and elsewhere and the idleness of so many freight cars will cause production at the mines to suffer.

GELATINE PLANT PROJECTED Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — The largest gelatine plant in the world is being built by the United States Glue Company at Carrollville, a few miles south of Milwaukee. It will cost \$2,000,000, and will be finished late in December. Two hundred men will be employed.

CAPITAL ADVISED TO SIT WITH LABOR

Banker Advises Cooperation in Reaching Agreements by Modifying Expectations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATHENS, Georgia — One of the chief troubles with the present industrial situation is that Capital and Labor are too accustomed to act independently of each other, according to Thomas B. McAdams, prominent Richmond (Virginia) banker and second vice-president of the American Bankers Association, speaking at the recent convention of the Georgia Bankers Association.

ATLANTA, Georgia — The extraordinary high price of coal in this city at the present time, \$15.75 per ton, is laid to the mine operators by James W. Austin, assistant fair price commissioner of Georgia.

The greatest trouble lies with the mine operators, who are producing coal for less than \$3 per ton and selling it to dealers for \$10 a ton and up,

he declared, speaking at the meeting called by the directors of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce to discuss ways and means of remedying the present coal situation in this state. Among those present were representatives of the Department of Justice, railroad men, coal dealers and the fair price commission.

"Coal has reached the highest level it has ever reached in peace times," Mr. Austin declared. "The highest price under the Fuel Administration was \$9.75. There are different opinions advanced for the present high price, but my information leads me to believe that the greatest trouble lies with the mine operators."

To remedy the present situation Mr. Austin urged the Chamber of Commerce to bring pressure to bear on the Interstate Commerce Commission, requesting them to extend its order No. 7 for at least 60 days from the expiration of the present time.

Potatoes are retailing at stores at prices that range from 25 cents to 30 cents a quarter of a peck, while the best the market affords have been going on Dock Street for \$1.25 for a five-and-a-half bushel basket, and those not selected, but good quality for as low as \$1.10. Bananas purchased at auction in bunches, each bunch averaging about 225, have brought from \$3 to \$4.45, according to the quality and size of the fruit, but it is possible to get only a very inferior grade on stands and in stores for prices as low as 40 or 50 cents a dozen. Beans quoted as low as 30 cents basket wholesale are selling regularly at retail for \$2.50. Tomatoes which are now selling for 60 cents a five-eighth basket are bringing the same price at retail as they did a couple of weeks ago, when they cost \$6 a basket. The same conditions prevail all along the line. A member of the firm of John Detwiler & Co., 120 Dock Street, says the profiteering of the retailers is outrageous. "I don't see how the retail men are getting away with it," was his conclusion after quoting a comparative list of prices.

ST. LOUIS DEALERS CUT SUGAR PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — Sugar prices dropped here yesterday to 16½ cents,

dealers declaring they had an unlimited quantity. Four weeks ago it was being rationed to housewives at 30 cents a pound. Wholesale grocers say that speculators who have been holding large amounts have been forced to release their stocks at prices 5 and even 10 cents a pound less than they had agreed to pay the refiners. They were unable to get further extension of credit from the federal reserve banks, and are unloading at a sacrifice.

TAILORS MAKING BIG PROFITS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — The high cost of clothing has become the subject of almost daily articles in the newspapers, which, in explaining why Argentines are buying their clothes from Europe by mail order, have brought out figures showing that tailors, profiting by the low exchange rate of the franc and the lire, are making profits up to 280 per cent.

MR. HUGHES' PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Monday) — It is now regarded as practically certain that William Morris Hughes, the Prime Minister, will represent Australia at the meeting of the League of Nations in Geneva in November.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The United States Special Committee on Reconstruction and Production, of which William H. Calder, Senator from New York, is chairman, is continuing its hearings in the Federal Building at Baltimore, Maryland, today. Tomorrow

PERU SEEKS HELP IN EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — In mapping out an aggressive educational policy to be entered upon immediately, Peru is asking for American educators to aid in the working out of an efficient system. For the purpose of getting government assistance in appointing the 30 or more men who are needed for organization of schools and universities in Peru, Dr. Harry Irwin Bard called at the Bureau of Insular Affairs yesterday morning. He has for several years past been advisor to the Peruvian Government in educational matters.

INTEREST BEGINS

AUG. 21st

DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST MONTHLY

Deposits may be sent by mail

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK

LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM, Pres.

ARTHUR E. ROBERTS, Tres.

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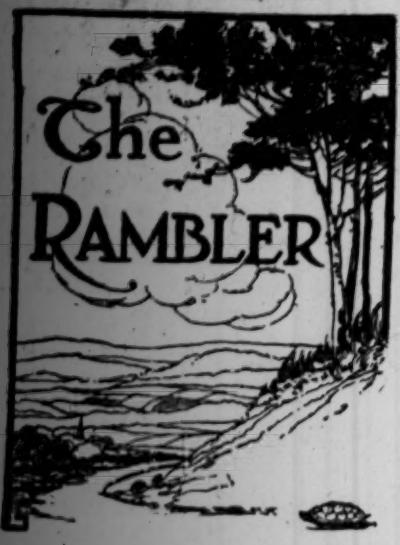
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The Round Table Talks About Progress

There was almost a midwinter attendance, as you remarked, stranger, the other afternoon at the round table. This phenomenon occurs every year about half way through the period of the long vacation at the grove of Academe. No one has ever offered a satisfactory explanation of this curious fact, for a few days later will find the table once more reduced to its summer bareness, until the shortening days of September call us all back for good. Perhaps many of our fellowship remove from the sea to the mountains at about this time, and look in as they pass by. Another theory, which was, I believe, stranger, propounded by the Bondsalesman, is to the effect that our members, having fed many weeks upon summer resort repasts, return once for a taste of Cato's catering to lend them courage to finish out the holiday. Whatever the reason, or reasons—for, as the Anthropologist remarked, "it may be a complex, for all we know"—the fact remains that upon this afternoon we were nearly all present.

To check them off with you, stranger, there was of course the Poet and his invertebrate opposite, the Bondsalesman. The Professor of Literature had fastened the table with galley proofs of his definitive edition and seemed, like Laocoon, to be wound about by coils beyond his strength. The Anthropologist has already been enumerated. Nestor, rotund and sonorous, had accumulated six weeks of silence touching the island of Hibernia and was bursting to be heard. The Armorer was likewise there, his whilom forges now given over to the making of ice-skates and sundry articles of household utility. The Philosopher and the Teacher of Divinity, together with the meek and silent Teacher of the Classics, completed our tableful. We were ripe for a discussion of something; it needed but the right verbal spark to set the table on a roar.

Likewise, according to our custom, it was a seemingly harmless utterance that served to start us going. The Armorer laid down a copy of a technical journal, over which he had been casting his eye, and said: "Modern progress and invention are wonderful beyond all words. Take the development of transportation alone—"

"Stop right there," interrupted the Poet, "before your transport carries you too far. Let us have a definition of terms, if you please. What does the word 'progress' signify to you?"

The Armorer paused to think a moment before replying. "Progress," he said slowly, "is the utilization of resources whereby mankind is enabled to do more and better work. It is the application of efficiency to results, if you prefer this way of putting it."

"When, therefore, you have replaced an old machine in your factory with one able to do twice as much work, you say you have made progress?" the Poet asked.

"Yes, that is so," the Armorer agreed, "although naturally there are human elements in the equation."

The Anthropologist cut in at this point: "Progress," he said, "is complex—the Poet smiled—the resultant, if I may say so, of many forces operating in different directions."

"That means a whole lot to me," the Salesman uttered with his usual frankness. "If I were asked to make a guess about your definition, I'd say it was a complex way of saying you didn't know."

In the general smile which greeted the Salesman's sally, the Anthropologist retired into his dignity. The Teacher of the Classics turned in his chair.

"Since the age of Pericles," he began, "man has held many divergent views upon this question, yet I am not certain that, by the time Plato's 'Republic' came to be written, all had been said that it is possible to say."

There was a silence for a moment, for the round table, as a whole, were a little shaky in their recollection of what Plato had said.

"Coming down to Sir Thomas More," the Professor of Literature started off with his classroom manner, but the Salesman once more broke in. "Coming down to brass tacks," he said, "what is progress? It is something we talk about a whole lot, but now I come to think of it I've never asked myself what it meant."

"There has been, sir, no progress made in the settlement of the island of Hibernia," Nestor unexpectedly thundered. "The outrage printed upon the face of history—" but he got no further. Not a man at the round table but was expert in checking Nestor. It had become an instinct with us, like driving a motor car through city traffic or reading newspaper headlines. When our united clamor, resulting from each man talking loudly with his neighbor, had subsided, Nestor had resumed a fun-

silence. "Progress," the Philosopher went on, as if nothing had happened. "Is a relative term. The only question which really concerns us is this: has this idea of progress pragmatic value?"

"I decline to answer on advice of counsel," remarked the Salesman flippanly.

"Let us put it another way," said the Poet, "since we seem to vary in our definitions of progress. Is the world progressing?"

There was a general and unmistakable affirmative chorus to this proposition. "Very well, we are agreed on one point. What evidence can we offer in its behalf?"

"The development of mechanical inventions," offered the Armorer.

"The growth of democracy," suggested the Salesman.

"Thousands of illustrations might be cited," said the Anthropologist.

"I am not saying that we are not making progress," the Poet continued. "I am simply wondering if everything that we label 'progress' is correctly marked. There is this question of machinery, for example. When machines make labor less burdensome, they seem to me good things, and when they make labor monotonous and uninteresting, they are not to be desired. Samuel Butler in his 'Erewhon' and William Morris have expressed—especially the former—doubt about their ultimate usefulness."

"When you go to New York," the Salesman said, "would you prefer to go in a train in three hours or in a stage coach in three days?"

"It would largely depend," smiled the Poet, "why I wanted to go to New York at all. I think, if I were given a free choice, I should compromise by selecting a motor car. But in a way this illustrates my point. Once you have adopted a machine it is impossible to get rid of it, save by putting another in its place. Once there were no telephones; now I feel most uncomfortable when there is none at my elbow. Yet I don't know whether I have progressed because I use a telephone and my father didn't."

There should be a High Committee of Progress, sitting in Washington, to pass on every machine invented. Such a committee, composed of poets, philosophers and historians, should have the final veto power on the issuance of machinery patents. It should be their business to foresee the exact effect the adoption of any machine would have and to decree whether its adoption would or would not make for progress."

"Have you a prescribed list of machines to be abolished?" asked the Professor of Literature.

"No—to abolish any machine, once it has become a part of our community mechanism, is almost as bad as a general strike. Once machines are there, you can't get along without them. For this reason I have offered my committee as a suggestion."

"Your plan is absolutely impractical," said the Salesman.

"That is why I think it such a good plan," retorted the Poet. "If we attempted only what is practical at the moment, we should have no progress at all."

"Your last remark sounds like an exit line to me," the Salesman growled, getting to his feet. "I guess I'll read up on this question."

"Do," urged the Poet. "You can begin by looking over Professor Bury's 'The Idea of Progress'; follow that by Professor Inge's book of the same title."

"I thought you had cribbed your dope somewhere," the Salesman answered as he left.

"You do me wrong there," the Poet called after him. "The Committee on Progress is my own idea."

"It is worthy of you," the Salesman called back from the door.

RUS IN URBE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Rus in Urbe"—is fully realized on the Serpentine in Hyde Park, London, in the early morning. Garbed in flannel and seated in a well-built skiff, with the sound of the water smoothly running from the sides of the easily propelled craft, the poetry of motion is comfortably appreciated. Probably the rower is a solitary splash of white on the shining water; or, perhaps, one or two others are dotted about the broad expanse, but, in any case, he seems very much alone and drinks in the fresh breath of the morning with sheer delight. "Coasting" around the shore of the winding lake he gradually comes to the southern edge and runs his craft amongst a merry throng of bathers.

Continuing his voyage the rower passes beneath the great bridge which carries the road over the lake and glides into a stretch of water even more solitary than before. Here the trees hang over and are reflected in the translucent depths, and occasionally a small flock of duck of varied hues will dart from beneath the overhanging branches and part the smooth, glistening water into a thousand ripples.

Pleasantly conscious of the effects of the strenuous pull the boatman eases his efforts and lazily paddles his skiff under the shade of the trees, the cool green reflections of which are a wonderfully refreshing sight for city eyes. Finally the boat slowly comes to a stop on the Kensington Gardens side of the lake, and the rower leans back in the stern, regarding the rich varied green of his surroundings with a sigh of perfect contentment.

To accentuate the sylvan nature of his immediate environment there comes the low, but persistent hum of the heavy traffic in the Baywater road. Otherwise all is peace and quiet, and with the sheep browsing on the green sward and the absence from the range of vision of any and every kind of building, it is difficult to realize that the scene is laid in London.

SOME AMERICAN BOOKPLATES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The gentle art of collecting a library is wonderfully enhanced by the pleasure of inserting in each additional volume a distinctive mark of ownership: the bookplate. If possession is nine-tenths of the law, to the booklover, the bookplate is often nine-tenths of possession. It expresses his personal vagaries, it exercises its

M. Pearson, who writes from a picturesque address in "the ranches of Taos," New Mexico. "An artist," said Mr. Pearson in The Bookplate Chronicle, "wants to choose his limitations and then let himself go to the farthest stretch of his ability within them. Bookplates have always appealed to me as a field providing a natural set of boundaries within which there is an unlimited field for individual expression both for the owner who, in selecting subject-matter typical of his own character, chooses boundaries for the artist within which he is, or should be, absolutely free, and for the artist who because of this freedom can bring to bear all of his creative ability."

In enjoying bookplates, then, there is a double interest—the intellectual one of reading the character of the owner as expressed in the symbols of his choice and the aesthetic, emotional one of "feeling" the work of the artist. It is unfortunate that this latter enjoyment is a closed book to the bulk of people—which forces true art to become aristocratic when it wants to be democratic. Among my neighbors here, the Indians, art is democratic—the common possession of the whole tribe. Among "civilized" peoples it is aristocratic—the possession of the few."

It is clear that Mr. Pearson likes to use symbols; even as primitive men have used them on totem-poles or earthen pot. He rejects the midnight oil-lamp, the bulky volume, for some individual and intimate symbol rich in personal associations. Thus in the bookplate done for Florence Lowden, the border tells the owner's history, and the center panel gives her setting: her Rock River home. The artist is influenced not a little by his chosen country of desert and mountain and of sculptured adobe houses, whose Indian and Mexican inhabitants express themselves with perfect freedom in song and dance and color. "I am trying humbly to learn from them," says Mr. Pearson, "before I, through my people, ruin them. And out of all this I can now see the coming certainty of an entirely new form of bookplate expression..."

"I think that American bookplates have a chance to be, and some of them are, more free from the traditional symbol—armorial, family-tree, etc.—

own delicate charm, it at once marks the book as his own and denotes his discrimination in choosing both book and bookplate. So general is the appreciation of this library ornament that there even exists an American Bookplate Society, whose object is the worthy and happy one of promoting good-fellowship among the collectors of bookplates, as well as holding exhibitions, and publishing some very handsomely illustrated literature on the subject.

That American work differs from European in this field is without question. But the American designers differ among themselves as to the secret of this uniqueness. Charles O. Cornelius of the Metropolitan Museum, New York City, who designs for his friends only declares that in the main American work differs from European in its quality, which is generally not very high. John H. Elwell, who has been making bookplates nearly 30 years under Ruben Carpenter, one of the pioneer banknote engravers, declares that American work is very distinctive and in artistic sense highly superior to that of the plates made abroad—in cleverness shown with the etching point and graver—greater display of originality in designing; in a word, the engraved plate—like our currency, stands out distinctively as typically American, and the foreign engravers have much to learn from the work of such men as A. D. French, Winifred Spencely and Sidney Smith."

Some of the most delightful work in this country is done by men who make this their avocation, as others engage in bridge or golf or mountain tramping. One of these noteworthy

is Thomas E. French, who is an engineer by profession, and like F. Hopkinson Smith, an artist by inclination. His tasks as professor at the Ohio State University were not so heavy but that Professor French employed his leisure in winning the prize for the most institutional plate at two annual exhibitions of the American Bookplate Society. The plates published here illustrate the artist's interest in emphasizing the personal character of the owner. Mr. S. G. McMeen is a capitalist whose hobby is archery, and who is secretary of the American Archery Association. The decorations of tulip, French lily and thistle illustrate Mr. McMeen's ancestry. According to this artist, the chief difference between American and European work is that the former is a complete decorative design, rather than a picture with the owner's name incidentally added, that is, omitting the European heraldic plates. Professor French believes "in a bookplate being obviously a bookplate, with a distinctive design and character of its own."

This is further emphasized by Ralph

Reproduced by permission
Bookplate descriptive of owner's interest

Reproduced by permission
An example of Ralph M. Pearson's art

than those of European countries. The bookplate is the symbol of an individual—not his ancestors. Europe finds it hard to realize this."

An artist who has been deeply influenced by currents from abroad is Aaron Levey, whose work is distinguished by his use of color. He claims that the finest and most artistic work has been designed in Italy, Germany, Austria and Switzerland, whose "boldness, freshness and sweep of color" he particularly admires. A maker of posters and cover sketches, Mr. Levey finds inspiration naturally enough in modern European decorative art; and it is especially interesting that he should carry this over into the tradition-ridden field of bookplate design.

Thus, his own bookplate shows a young man on a hilltop with a portfolio of sketches, dark green against a pale pink leaf-patterned sky. And the bookplate done for an artist's model, Ann Brown, shows the owner in a studio pose and what quite literally might be called brown study, for the colors are all shades of tan and sepias. The artist takes particular interest in his work, because aside from designing his plates, he engraves them on wood blocks and prints them on his own proof press.

Like everything else, the more care expended, the richer the results—often more rewarding for the artist than for the owner. The beauty of the bookplate, however, lies not merely in the delicacy of the workmanship and the charm of the design, but in its emphasis on personality, of which a library is so excellent and enduring an expression.

One finds in the "Tenures of Land and Customs of Manors" a detailed account of Tey-Magna, or Great Tey Manor, in the County of Essex, which shows the rental system of a period remote from the present time when landlords come, or send their representatives on rent day and tenants meet their obligations with more or less ready cash. Great Tey, which was paramount to and had jurisdiction over several other manors, covered a territory about 17 miles in circumference: the lord's mansion, surrounded by a moat, stood near the

center of the manor, overlooking a wide prospect, and, from the reign of King John to that of Henry VI, was the occasional summer home of the Lords Fitz-Walter. It overlooked also several manors and lands that had been granted to knights and freemen to be held of Great Tey Manor on various conditions and by various rents and services. One reads that the manor house of Flories, on the western side of the lord's mansion, was held by "knights' service, homage, fealty, suit of court, and by the yearly rent of 1s. 3d." and that another tenant held his estate under a rent of 3d at Easter, 3d at Michaelmas, a pair of gilt spurs at Pentecost or 12d, and three pounds of pepper, and one pound and a half of cummin: also he did knight's service, homage, fealty, and suit of court, and shared with neighboring tenants of Great Tey the cost of "one man to attend the justices itinerant in Essex." Those were ceremonial days: a modern landlord cheerfully dispenses with a public act of homage on the part of his tenant, admitting his tenure and obligations, and followed by an oath of fealty. In important enough cases this is nowadays very seriously and practically taken care of in the lease; and very likely the feudal king, earl, or baron would have been equally well satisfied with such a document. But the 40 days of military service a year that was part of the knight's fee or tenure was an important item in the rent.

Worked Out Their Rent

But these were all quite well-to-do tenants, paying their rent in part with gilt spurs and pounds of pepper or cummin. Other tenants, the "villain" or "villains" who belonged to the land in that the feudal government did not allow them to go elsewhere, paid their rent to the contemporary manner to landlords and tenant, from whom they could not separate themselves, were the base. Land, from our modern point of view, was cheap; gold and silver were scarce, and there was only a beginning of the use of money in paying for necessities. In these ancient tenures payment in money, when it occurs at all, is an inconspicuous part of the rent; one paid a small sum in shillings or pence yearly and added definite personal services to the lord of the manor or a definite quantity of provisions. When Edward the Confessor was King of England, for example, a tenant on land that the King owned in Alesbury paid his rent by finding three eels for the King when he should come to Alesbury in winter, and two green geese if the King came in summer, but it was also agreed between this royal landlord and his country tenant that the landlord should not come journeying into that neighborhood for his rent of eels and green geese more than three times a year. By an extension of this practical but variegated system of rent the household of the King was supported by provisions furnished from his demesnes, and various kinds of personal service were given as a payment of rent. One man might hold a small property to pay for it by the serjeanty of finding straw for the bed of our lord the King, and to straw his chamber," when royalty happened in that vicinity; another might pay rent for a more important holding by the "service of finding two knights and four esquires in the King's army for 40 days in time of war, and to provide a steward to do suit for him at the King's court at York." So the lesser landlords, the lords of manors, received rent in terms of provisions and service; with the comfortable knowledge, which many a modern landlord would appreciate, that many of their tenants were not at liberty to move elsewhere without the landlord's permission, nor, it often happened, could the daughter of a tenant marry beyond the limits of the manor unless her father paid a fine to the landlord to make up for this loss of a tenant. Sometimes, again, the lord of the manor paid rent to a landlord of his own, as when Banbury Manor paid its rent to the Bishop of Lincoln "by the serjeancy of 140 hens, and 1300 eggs." Sometimes, again, the rent consisted of but a fraction of a soldier, as when "Dionysia, daughter and heir of Robert de Crepping, holds one toft and four oxgangs of land, with the appurtenances, in Barneby, near Pucklington, in the county of York, by the service of finding part of the archer within the King's Castle of York, for 40 days. In the time of war," Dionysia, one may judge, went shares with a neighbor to provide the archer, and thus in the merrie England of Richard II she held her toft, or homestead, and as much land as could be tilled by the use of four oxen.

Money Payments Small

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PRICES OF CATTLE FALL IN ARGENTINA

United States Packers Said to Be Exploiting the Cattle Growers—Payments Made in Pesos of Lessened Value

The first in a series of three articles on the meat industry in Argentina was printed on Tuesday, August 17.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — That the American packing houses in the Argentine Republic are exploiting the Argentine cattle growers in an effort to make up for decreased revenues that may have resulted from anti-trust legislation in the United States, is one of the specific charges of unfair dealing which are being investigated by the Federation of Rural Societies with view of asking Congress for anti-trust legislation directed at the packing houses which are established in this republic.

Shortly after the publication of the balance sheets of the various American packers for the year 1919, "La Nación" published a two-column interview with Mr. José María Palma, who is recognized locally as one of the best informed men of the country on questions relating to cattle raising and the meat industry. The exchange of opinions between packing house managers and cattle raisers which followed this interview led to the decision of the Federation of Rural Societies to investigate the matter.

Fall in Prices of Cattle

Mr. Palma declared that to the best of his information there has been no decrease in the demand for Argentine meats abroad, yet the prices of cattle have fallen steadily for the last year, due, he charged, to a combination of the packers to keep down their costs at the expense of the Argentine cattle growers. "It must be kept in mind," he said, "that the greed of the American packers became so excessive that the American Government last year put a firm bit in their mouths and that now they are trying to obtain here some of the profits which they were compelled to renounce in the United States. This explains why it is that they pay here in pesos almost the exact amounts that they pay in gold for American cattle." (The Argentine peso is worth 42½ cents.)

Swift Operations

Taking the Swift operations as an example, Mr. Palma attempted to show what the difference between the prices paid for cattle during the year and the prices received for the finished product amounts to 80 per cent. He said:

"Swifts offer a good example of the operation here of American packing houses. This company has a capital of \$20,000,000 gold, which includes all that is necessary for the development of ample operations, with the absolute security upon which they insist—land, buildings, machinery, and cash. We may calculate that this company will slaughter 300,000 Argentine steers this year, which will cost them 65,240,000 pesos, based on a price of 29 centavos a pound, which is the highest they have paid since October.

"The sale of the beef from these steers at 32½ centavos a pound, which the British Government is now paying here, will bring Swift 71,687,500 pesos. The sale of by-products, hides, and so forth, and the gain of the packing house in the usual difference of weight, which averages 25 pounds an animal, will bring in an additional 31,500,000 pesos, a total receipt of 103,187,500 pesos, a gain of 80 per cent over the price paid for the 300,000 steers."

He then gave figures to show that the cost of raising these animals and getting them to market leaves the cattle raisers a profit of only 8 per cent.

Profits on By-Products

Mr. Palma stated that even if it cost the packing houses 40 centavos a pound to produce chilled beef and they sold it at 32½ cents, they could still make a profit in the neighborhood of 30 per cent from the sale of by-products and the gain on the difference in weight. He charged that Argentine cattle raisers never have been able to collect from the packers for the full weight of their animals, the packers insisting on an allowance of 25 pounds difference in weight during shipment.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES TO SPEAK

DARK HARBOR, Maine—Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, who is passing his vacation here, will deliver several addresses after he leaves here late this week. He will visit St. Louis, Missouri on August 25 to deliver an address before the American Bar Association and then proceed to Toronto, Ontario to open the National Exhibition on August 25. From there he will go to Ottawa, Ontario, where he will deliver an address before the Canadian Bar Association. While in Ottawa the Ambassador will be entertained by the Governor General. He will return to Washington on September 5.

FISHING SHOWS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — The fisheries of Louisiana produced sea-foods worth approximately \$5,258,000 last year, according to report of the Louisiana State Department of Conservation, just issued. This is an increase of approximately \$500,000 over the production of the previous year. Some 600 boats, motor and sail, were added to the Louisiana fishing fleet, which now consists of 5417 boats, and the number of men employed increased from 10,228 to nearly 12,000.

REPORT ON STEEL STRIKE ANALYZED

Member of Federation of Labor Calls It a Valuable Piece of Work, but Points Out a Number of Inaccuracies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Not the least significant feature of the inter-church world movement report on the steel strike is Section 6, called "organizing for a conference" and dealing in great detail with how the steel workers were organized as trade unionists, the plan methods, aims and personnel of the organizing campaign, the object and conduct of the strike, its successes, if any, and the causes of failure inherent in the organization.

The commission of inquiry concluded that the organization campaign and the strike were for the purpose of forcing a conference in an industry where no means of conference existed; that this specific conference was designed to set up trade union collective bargaining, particularly to abolish the 12-hour day and arbitrary methods of handling employees; that no interpretation of the movement as a plot or conspiracy fits the facts; that it was a mass movement in which leadership became of secondary importance; that the strike failed in its object, and that part of the failure was due to defects in the labor movement.

Report Constructive

It is this section of the report that has encouraged editorial writers whose deductions are drawn on the pages of publications not unfavorable to the Steel Corporation to declare that the whole report is as inimical to the methods and conduct of organized Labor as it is to the misdeeds and omissions of the corporation. But a close examination of this section shows that, although it is minutely critical of Labor's side of the story, it is constructive rather than destructive of Labor's aims and does not by its criticisms offset the unflinching arraignment of the 12-hour day and the traditional war of the corporation against the unions which characterize the other sections of the report.

But this is not to say that organized Labor does not agree with several statements of fact and deductions from fact contained in this section. What organized Labor thinks of the section was told to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Chester Wright of the American Federation of Labor. During the war Mr. Wright had charge of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, an organization which disseminated pro-war literature among the labor organizations and was largely instrumental in inspiring them to maximum support of the war policy. Mr. Wright is closely in touch with all the high officials of the federation.

Faith Accurate Picture

"The education of our children is of the greatest importance and shall be given my closest attention and strongest support. Without knowledge man may not know the truth, and unless men do know the truth they cannot remain free." As a practical means of increasing the efficiency of the schools, Mr. Hardwick says that it is absolutely necessary that the salaries of those intrusted with the teaching of the children shall be increased to the basis of a living wage.

Current Abuses

The freedom of the press, Mr. Hardwick says, has been shamefully abridged in Georgia and throughout the Nation. "In many instances, without the slightest justification," he says, "newspapers and magazines that had the courage to express independent opinions and views, opinions that did not agree with the opinions of those in authority, have been censored and suppressed, under the provisions of a disgraceful espionage law that insults the traditions and endangers the liberties of a free people.

"The use of money in our primary elections has become so great an evil that something must be done at once to check it. The corruption, or the attempted corruption, of the voter, is the deadliest of all perils to free government.

"It is also advisable that the Legislature shall, at the earliest possible moment, pass a strict Australian ballot law, applicable to primaries as well as general elections, to safeguard the secrecy of the ballot. If absolute secrecy of the ballot be assured, the individual voter can neither be intimidated nor coerced, and if the buyer can have no certainty that the vote he seeks to buy will be delivered, the buying of votes will at least be greatly minimized."

Clifford W. Walker, who resigned as Attorney-General in order to enter the gubernatorial contest, and John N. Holder, former speaker of the House of Representatives, have also announced their candidacies for Governor.

Longshoremen Vote To Return to Work

NEW YORK, New York—Coastwise longshoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, who have been on a strike since last April have voted to return to work at once, it was announced yesterday by Capt. T. V. O'Connor, president of the association. The terms were not made public. Mr. O'Connor said work would be resumed today or tomorrow.

"Now, first of all, the term 'craft' as used here and throughout the report is not the proper term. The proper term is 'trade.' Second, I have never heard anywhere else this definition of an industrial union. My understanding is that a shop or plant union is not an industrial union, but that a union of all the men in a trade, regardless of shop is an industrial union. This seems to have been a careless slip on the part of the committee. Slips of this kind can only weaken the report."

"I notice also another section of the report points out that not only the corporation, but also organized Labor failed to gather proper statistics of the labor situation in the industry."

"The report is true in this respect. Organized Labor as a whole does not provide itself with proper and sufficiently clear and searching statistics. But the big point in connection with the steel strike is that the result of the organizing campaign shows that the success of organizing work is not dependent on the possession of statistics. The human conditions were, therefore, as the report itself admits, not only the physical and mental conditions of the workers generally known, but their inherent desire for organization was a fact available to anybody, without statistics. And that exists in every unorganized trade."

"It isn't so much that this report believes some of the labor tactics to have been wrong, or that the report is inaccurate in some respects; these are things of the past. The present and the future, regardless of the mistakes

committed either by labor organizers or investigators in the past, will tell the story of the continued growth of the workers in the steel industry into a powerful organization which shall wipe out of that industry the evils described so vividly in the report."

RIVAL CITIES HAVE A COMMON OBJECT

Cleveland and Detroit Exchange Felicitations Over Big Jump of the Former in Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — Hon. George H. Murray, who was returned for the sixth time as premier of Nova Scotia in the recent provincial election, has been in office since July 22, 1896. Strangely enough, perhaps, this man, who has made so remarkable a record in winning elections was three times defeated before he was once successful. In 1887 Mr. Murray was the Liberal candidate for the Dominion House of Commons in the constituency of Victoria, Cape Breton. He was unsuccessful, though he reduced the former Conservative majority from more than 300 to a modest 53. Four years later he was again defeated in Victoria in the federal election. In 1896 he contested Cape Breton County in a memorable Dominion by-election in which he opposed Sir Charles Tupper, who had returned from the High Commission at London to reenter the Ontario Government in a last attempt to save the Conservative administration from a disruption which differences was hastening.

Liberal Majority Large

Mr. Murray was defeated by Sir Charles, but a few months later the Dominion Ministry was overthrown in the general federal election, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, then Premier of Nova Scotia, was summoned to Ottawa to become Minister of Finance in the Laurier Government, and Mr. Murray, who had held a seat in the legislative council of the Province and had been a member of the Fielding government without portfolio, was called to the premiership. In the last provincial election in which the Liberal government was led by Mr. Fielding 25 Liberals were returned and 13 Conservatives. Mr. Murray made his first appeal to the people as Premier in 1897. He came out of the fight with 33 supporters out of the 38 members elected.

In 1901 he carried 36 of the 38 seats; in 1906, 33 of the 38. In 1911 the Conservatives met with slightly more success, but Mr. Murray had a majority of 16 seats when the election was over. Before the election of 1916 the membership of the House of Assembly was increased to 43 and at the polls 30 of Premier Murray's supporters were returned, as compared with 13 Conservatives. In the struggle of last month 29 Liberals were successful and three Conservatives, together with seven United Farmers' candidates and four Labor men.

Graduate of Boston

He is a native of Grand Narrows, Cape Breton, and is of Scottish descent, his grandfather having been one of the Southerlandshire soldiers who emigrated to Nova Scotia after the wars with Napoleon. At the age of 14, Murray obtained a license to teach in a school and for several terms in those days, before trained teachers and normal schools, he taught in Cape Breton villages. A little later he took up the study of law, passed his preliminary examinations at Halifax, then went to Boston University, and in 1883 he was called to the Nova Scotia bar, becoming a Queen's counsel in 1885. But, in fact, save for a few years immediately after his admission to the bar, his profession has been that of politician, and his repeated successes at the polls as leader of the government are proof enough of the respect in which he is held.

The expansion of the coal and steel industry has been the most notable material development in Nova Scotia during the existence of the Murray government. The legislation primarily responsible for the beginnings of the industry was enacted shortly before Mr. Murray's accession to office, but administration under the legislation, and the necessary amendment from time to time of laws relating to the industry has been almost entirely his work. One of the outstanding acts of his government has been the establishment of a system of technical education throughout the Province with a technical

hopes will attract many men to the soil to show how much more fertile Massachusetts is than the average farm land of the United States. For corn Massachusetts averages 52 bushels to the acre against 24 as the United States average; oats, 40 against 34; rye, 20 against 14; potatoes, 133 against 95. The department further points out that this State, with 38 cities having populations from 15,000 to 750,000, has an exceptional home market for farm products.

FLORIDA TOWNS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PENSACOLA, Florida—Increases in population since 1910 have been made by 42 out of 47 Florida towns and cities for which the 1920 census returns have been received. Many of the small towns and several of the larger ones have made a growth of more than 100 per cent. Zephyrhills leads the smaller towns in growth.

G. H. MURRAY'S UNIQUE RECORD

Tenure of Premiership of Nova Scotia Since 1896 Largely Due to Public Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — Hon. George H. Murray, who was returned for the sixth time as premier of Nova Scotia in the recent provincial election, has been in office since July 22, 1896. Strangely enough, perhaps, this man, who has made so remarkable a record in winning elections was three times defeated before he was once successful. In 1887 Mr. Murray was the Liberal candidate for the Dominion House of Commons in the constituency of Victoria, Cape Breton. He was unsuccessful, though he reduced the former Conservative majority from more than 300 to a modest 53. Four years later he was again defeated in Victoria in the federal election. In 1896 he contested Cape Breton County in a memorable Dominion by-election in which he opposed Sir Charles Tupper, who had returned from the High Commission at London to reenter the Ontario Government in a last attempt to save the Conservative administration from a disruption which differences was hastening.

cal college at Halifax as the capstone of the system.

Nova Scotia, as Mr. Murray takes pride in saying, was the first province in Canada to enter upon a technical education policy. The establishment at Truro of the only provincial agricultural college east of Ontario is another of the steps standing to the credit of Mr. Murray. Under his government's administration a Workmen's Compensation Act has been enforced. A Factory Inspection Act, and modern regulations governing coal mining operations. At the last session of the Legislature, following the action of a previous session in granting woman suffrage, an enactment was made establishing a minimum wage for women industrial workers. Foremost in the government's present program is provision for an expenditure during the ensuing five years of \$13,000,000 in the improvement of the highways of the Province. On the whole, the government has had a commendable record. It is unquestionable, however, that the Minstrel's success in the recent election was chiefly due to the wide public confidence in the Premier personally.

LEAGUE URGED AS ONLY ALTERNATIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, speaking yesterday at the Democratic State Convention at Columbus, Ohio, urged participation in the League of Nations by this country as the only alternative to a new and more disastrous war that would imperil civilization itself. He said in part:

"The Treaty has been signed by Germany; it is in force, and the future international relations of the world are being constructed under its provisions. Meantime America is standing aloof and isolated. New relationships among nations are being settled which exclude us; in a little while the rest of the world will despair of securing our cooperation and will make alliances which will not be dissolved at our request, and which will not have been made for our benefit.

"In discussing the proposed League of Nations, therefore, we must remember that if America is ever to participate in international affairs, the beginning must be made before the cement is set which binds the rest of the world into a family in which she is not a member.

"The question to be decided can be solved simply. The Versailles Treaty contains provisions for a League of Nations to preserve the peace of the world. Are we going to join the League?"

MASSACHUSETTS TO ENCOURAGE FARMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Fostering the return of Massachusetts to its former status as an agricultural as well as an industrial region, a bulletin describing the farming advantages of the Commonwealth is being prepared by the State Department of Agriculture for distribution at the eastern states exposition to be held in Springfield, Massachusetts, in September.

Figures which the department hopes will attract many men to the soil to show how much more fertile Massachusetts is than the average farm land of the United States. For corn Massachusetts averages 52 bushels to the acre against 24 as the United States average; oats, 40 against 34; rye, 20 against 14; potatoes, 133 against 95. The department further points out that this State, with 38 cities having populations from 15,000 to 750,000, has an exceptional home market for farm products.

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NO LACK OF OIL SUPPLY FORESEEN

Petroleum Institute Official Declares Industry Will Fill Demands—Reported Plan to Ration Product Is Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The oil business has ever met every public and private demand, and we are confident that it will continue to do so through conservation of petroleum and its products, increased production, increased importations, increased efficiency in the construction of automobile engines and increased efficiency in refining, which means getting more gasoline and other valuable products out of each barrel of crude oil," according to R. L. Welch, general secretary and counsel for the American Petroleum Institute.

No rationing of gasoline in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains will be necessary, he said, replying to a statement or prediction that such a measure would be taken because of insufficient supplies.

"I know of no report emanating from responsible sources which indicates that any such rationing will be advocated by any oil company," Mr. Welch continued. "Furthermore, I am confident that the oil companies doing business in the territory referred to would almost unanimously, if not unanimously, oppose rationing as not being required by the fundamental conditions in the territory and as being impracticable in operation even were the scarcity greater than it is. There are, and will be, local shortages of gasoline due to the very abnormal transportation conditions now existing. Such shortages will be vexatious, but not long continued."

Waste Condemned

"If this announcement is taken as an encouragement to the wasteful and reckless use of gasoline it will have missed its mark. Such a use is to be condemned, and would bring serious consequences in some sections of the country."

Replying to a question as to whether it would be possible to furnish fuel for the growing use of automotive apparatus, Mr. Welch said:

"Yes, provided we have the cooperation of everybody who has a proper relationship to the problem, not otherwise. If the Government of the United States will cooperate with the oil industry, the same courage and the same business ability which have characterized the automotive industry and the oil business will get the oil, in my judgment."

"In 1911 the oil industry had to supply gasoline for only 700,000 automobiles," he continued. "In other words from the supply there were 314 barrels of crude oil available for each automobile. Bringing it down to last year there were only 50 barrels of crude oil available in the United States; that is the domestic production for each automobile in use. There is the story—from 314 barrels in 1911 to 50 barrels in 1919. If the ratios heretofore prevailing shall continue in 1920 there will be but 40 barrels of crude oil per car, and in 1921 but 35 barrels per car."

Tractors Increased

Tractors and other internal combustion engines have increased very rapidly. There are now 300,000 tractors in the United States. These tractors and the rapidly increasing number of stationary engines constitute a further demand which the petroleum industry is called upon to supply. Since the war the revival, the increase of shipping and the shortage of coal have created a great demand for fuel oil. Supply, demand and competition are the 'combination' which is controlling the oil business.

To continue to meet all needs, both public and private, first, the Government of the United States must cooperate with the oil business and with automotive engineers at home and abroad if the gasoline problem is to be solved. Second, the greatest possible efficiency must be gotten by the automotive industry and by the consumer from motor fuel or it will not be solved. Third, the oil industry must be more efficient, and must get more gasoline from each barrel of crude."

Referring to his second remedy—the efficiency of the products of the automotive industry, Mr. Welch said that it was his opinion that there was need to curb the present demand of the American public to have their motor cars with motors developing 70 or 80 horsepower which were operated generally at 20 miles an hour.

"With the speed limits of automobiles fixed at about 25 miles an hour and with the crowded condition of our city streets and roads today, making it unsafe to drive very much faster. It is not necessary, advisable and practicable to cut down very materially the consumption of gasoline by all types of automobiles by the more efficient use of fuel?"

"Should not the horsepower of the heavy cars be cut down, and could not the cheaper and lighter cars be so equipped as to get all the speed desirable from a very much smaller amount of gasoline than is now used?"

COUNTRY LIVING IS TO BE EMPHASIZED

Specialty to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A model of a community center, with grassy lawns, trees, flower beds, public buildings, recreation grounds and other attractive features, as one of the means of emphasizing the desirability of living in the country rather than the city, is to be shown at the Eastern States exposition in Springfield, Mass-

sachusetts, next month. Figures will indicate the one-sided development of Massachusetts in this respect, for 93 per cent of the people in Massachusetts live in cities and only 7 per cent in the country, whereas in the United States as a whole, only 46 per cent live in cities to 54 per cent in the country. The average population to the square mile is 31 persons for the entire United States, against 470 for Massachusetts, which is the most densely populated of all the 48 states, except Rhode Island. Belgium has 655; the Netherlands, 513. All other European countries have less than Massachusetts.

The total area of the State is 5,144,690 acres, of which 2,875,941 are arable land, and of the arable land, 210,035 acres are unimproved. The acreage of uncultivated farms is 1,711,440. There are 2,269,019 acres which are classified under the heads of "public, rocky, steep, and under-water lands." Under the head of "woodland" are entered 2,699,000 acres.

DEVASTATED SOIL FOUND PRODUCTIVE

French Land Plowed by Shells and Subjected to Gases Made Richer, Agriculturist Claims—Conditions Proved by Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The soil of devastated France has not been rendered barren by the war, as was generally believed even by the French themselves, but rather has been improved by the overturning which made the richer subsoil supply minerals of which the topsoil had been almost depleted, asserts H. B. Fullerton, who has returned from two months of practical farm investigation abroad, at the request of Miss Anne Morgan, of the American Committee for Devastated France.

At the top of a hill which the French had condemned as arid, he found the richest red clover and alfalfa he had ever seen, he said, and by the establishment of his farm in the department of the Aisne, he soon proved that the 22,000 hectares of land there were arable. The order of condemnation was revoked and 4000 people returned to this territory in one day.

"German shells were effective plows and their poison gases left valuable mineral deposits which were greatly needed," Mr. Fullerton explained. "The problem of restoring French soil is one of engineering. If France had the needed tractors and implements, the soil could easily be restored. The trench digging and shell craters which have upheaved it actually represent a type of cultivation advanced by practical agricultural experts in England and America. Farm implements are greatly needed, second, only to food and shelter, and with a good supply of hand or small motor-driven cultivators and seed drills, to be handled on a community basis, the land would show immediate improvement. Wheat is flourishing abundantly in winter fields, but the places where shell holes and trenches have been filled in are marked by unusual richness of vegetation."

"Everything was painstakingly destroyed in this region, and farmers have been trying to work with stones fastened to sticks, which is very slow work. A large part of the machinery and tools which Germany gave back to France is very clumsy and inefficient and would be discarded if they had anything better to use. Seed drills, reapers, mowers, rotary hammers, threshers and cleaners of both grain and beans are needed. Although the French were using century-old methods, their 18-inch handled tools requiring low stooping for all work, they were ready to accept modern ways when convinced of their superiority, and have welcomed heartily the 'wheeled hoe' and automatic seed sower, which makes an upright position possible," Mr. Fullerton found that both men and women have unusual mechanical ability.

"There were three types of farmers," he said, "the small market gardener, the farmer who owns 60 to 150 acres, and the proprietor who has from 400 to 600 acres. All of these were optimistic about their land when they saw the results of modern methods. With the present lack of manpower the farmer does not spare himself nor does his family, all working from dawn until 9 or 10 o'clock in the late twilight. He is often engaged in industrial work such as road-building, during the day, and raises his family's produce after supper. He is an individualist, and only with difficulty can he be persuaded to cooperate in a community enterprise. Government agricultural syndicates are his only salvation now, however, and the committee is cooperating with these in every possible way, especially in lending tractors. Fifty per cent of the original area of the Canton of Coucy has been restored by this method."

"Should not the horsepower of the heavy cars be cut down, and could not the cheaper and lighter cars be so equipped as to get all the speed desirable from a very much smaller amount of gasoline than is now used?"

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AMERICA

NO HIGHER COTTON PRICES PREDICTED

National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Says the Peak Has Been Passed and Tells of Textile Conditions in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Announcing that the peak in the prices of cotton has been passed and giving an interesting report on the condition of the textile industry in Germany, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers has issued a bulletin giving notice that the fall meeting will be held at Maplewood, New Hampshire, on September 23 and 24, when the foreign exchange situation and direct taxation will be important topics of discussion.

"A cotton crop of 12,519,000 bales this year was forecast August 2 by the Department of Agriculture, basing its estimate on the condition of the crop July 25, which was 74.1-10 per cent of the normal," says the bulletin. "The yield as estimated exceeds the estimate put out in July by over a million bales, a most remarkable showing.

"With the carry-over," continued the bulletin, "there will probably be 16,000,000 bales available to meet the spinning needs of the world, and there is also possible an even larger supply. New cotton now being picked is disposed of as quickly as it comes to market, its owners apparently thinking that it will bring less later on."

Conditions in Germany

The bulletin explains the schedule of freight rates in its application to the textile industry and gives a report on textile conditions in Germany from an experienced observer who lately visited all parts of Germany. The report says that wages in the textile industry in Germany "are 10 times as high as in pre-war days and masters and men are regularly conferring to working conditions at round table conferences."

"During the last year or so," continues the report, "the increases in wages granted by employers have not been in the form of percentages but fixed in amount so as to cover the increased cost of living. Juvenile workers, however skilled, receive a less increase in wages than an unskilled worker upon whom children are dependent. This method was the result of younger workers having too much money to spend, and squandering it recklessly, with a resultant rise in the cost of living.

"Taking all in all about 30 per cent of the cotton machinery in Germany is working. The working hours in Germany have been legally fixed at 48 a week or eight hours a day; but, as workers insist on having Saturday afternoons free and refuse to work more than eight hours on any one day, the total working hours in the cotton industry are only 46. A law has also been enacted which compels every industrial undertaking to show to the trade unions the exact profit which is being made.

German Labor Question

The labor question in Germany is a most difficult one, as at the time of demobilization, just after the first revolution, the owners of all industries came to the conclusion that their first step should be to get the people from the streets, and, in order to do this, they often employed two people where only one was required. Since then wages have risen considerably and quite a number of undertakings are conducted at a loss. Indeed, in the north of Germany it is thought that industry will not be able to stand long against the present high wage-bills. On the other hand, any material reduction in wages seems impossible, in view of the high cost of living.

"There is little doubt that in the fall and early winter large numbers of unemployed will be met with in consequence of the present overemployment and the almost certain shortage of raw material. If this takes place it is likely that Bolshevik uprisings will occur in the north of Germany. However, in the south of Germany I am sure that a Bolshevik movement of any magnitude is out of the question. The industries of South Germany are located in the center of a numerous peasant class, all of whom, without question, are strongly opposed to Bolshevism. These peasants are

all armed and at the first sign of uprising will make short work of the Bolsheviks.

"The one thing that gives me confidence in the ultimate rebuilding of Germany is that I saw no loafers during my recent trip. Everybody seemed to be working, even if not at pre-war rates. All the trains by which I traveled were punctual, which is a sign that everyone is doing his duty."

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Better Rooms Demanded

CHICAGO, Illinois—Demand for private rooms, with sunshine and hot and cold water, has supplanted that for a "flop" among wayfaring working men, according to the observations of the Salvation Army.

Lieut.-Col. Emil Marcussen, head of the industrial department of the army for the states west of the Mississippi, said today:

"The day of the dormitory, or, more accurately, the 'flop house,' has passed. The kind of men who used to come to us seeking free beds or glad to get them for a dime, now ask for private rooms. Since prohibition became effective, I have closed several of our workingmen's hotels, including one in Chicago and another in Kansas City.

"There is a real need for good, modern hotels for men at reasonable prices, and those which we have are run along such lines. Our Working Men's Palace in Chicago has 573 beds. Three years ago, we would have found 10 or 12 men in the palace with bank accounts. Last month there were 312 men in that hotel who carried bank books.

"As for the industrial homes, they used to contain many young men who ceased to be producers, and who had to be made over, sometimes by a long and painstaking process, into good citizens and wage earners. Today there is hardly an able-bodied man in any industrial home in the United States.

"The men who are there are nearly all permanently disabled to some degree, or they are convalescents from hospitals, who are unable to do an ordinary day's work. These men are not only able to take care of themselves but even to save a little from their earnings."

"There is room in every industrial home. The Chicago home is not half full. That is why the Salvation Army is able this year, through its home service program, to extend an offer of the facilities of these homes to every small community in the west."

Greater Household Security

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—Crime statistics from official records in this city indicate that prohibition has brought about a much greater security for householders and safety for their property. The number of burglaries decreased 18.23 per cent in June, 1920, as compared with June, 1919, according to the report of the chief of police, and even greater decreases were reported in robberies and larcenies, the percentages being 30.10 and 30.86 respectively. Although the valuation of property stolen is not given, it is probably fair to assume that the decrease in crimes means a corresponding diminution in property loss to citizens.

"If the law of 1909 proves to be unconstitutional according to the West Virginia case, any water power corporation in Maine whose charter does not absolutely prohibit the export of power can run its wires to New Hampshire and from there take its power to Massachusetts, New York, or elsewhere at its pleasure. Public sentiment could not prevent it. The only remedy for the situation is to have a water power corporation restricted by an amendment to its charter, such as the Baxter amendment of 1917 and 1919, herein referred to, and this amendment will prevent taking power out of Maine in such a way that the United States Supreme Court cannot overrule it. Maine can save her water powers in this way and in this way only. This amendment is all that is needed and will stand even though the earlier law of 1909 is set aside by the courts."

COAL COMPANY ACTS AGAINST STATE LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Suit was filed in Federal Court here yesterday by the American Coal Mining Company of Bicknell, Indiana, attacking the constitutionality of the new Indiana law creating a statistical commission to investigate and regulate the prices of coal.

An injunction is asked to prevent the execution of the law by state officials. Thus far the work of the coal commission, which is composed of state officials, has been confined to preliminary organization work, preparatory to the investigation to be made into the entire mining industry in the State.

MORE DRY ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLAHASSEE, Florida—Plans are being formulated to increase the number of federal prohibition agents for Florida from 12 to 25. C. H. Neese, prohibition officer working from Jacksonville, has captured \$250,000 worth of liquor in the last few months. His largest haul was 450 cases from two boats and three cars.

SOFT COAL USE CALLED A WASTE

Maine Legislator Says State Has Enough Undeveloped Water Power to Do All the Work of the 2,380,000 Tons Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Maine is importing 2,380,000 tons of soft coal annually, hauling it from 500 to 700 miles and sending the cars back empty, when the Saco, Androscoggin, Kennebec, Penobscot, and other Maine rivers can be harnessed to do all the work which this coal does and much more besides, says Percival P. Baxter, a member of the Maine Legislature, in proposing a method to conserve the water power of the State to the people of the State, in the light of a recent court decision in West Virginia.

"The problem of how to get enough coal to heat the homes and run the factories of Maine impresses upon Maine people the necessity of immediately doing something about Maine's water powers," says Mr. Baxter. "Maine annually imports more than 2,380,000 tons of soft coal and 650,000 tons of coal. Most of the soft coal is used in the factories and mills for power purposes. Every ton of soft coal used for power in Maine is wasted because there is more than enough water power running to waste to turn every factory wheel and railroad car in Maine.

"The Maine Legislature in 1917 put an amendment prohibiting the export of water power from the State on every power charter that came before the Legislature, and the State's policy of keeping these water powers at home was thereby established. This policy was reaffirmed by the Legislature of 1919. In 1920 both party conventions endorsed this policy in their platforms. Previous to 1917, Maine passed the so-called law of 1909, which sought to prohibit the export of power, but the validity of this law has always been seriously questioned.

"A recent case in the West Virginia courts has an important bearing on the Maine situation. The Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia decided that the transmission of electricity from state to state is under the jurisdiction of the United States Congress. This means that the Maine law of 1909 is unconstitutional if this West Virginia finding is sustained. Such a decision will cause no surprise to many Maine lawyers, but the people of Maine in such an event face a serious situation.

"If the law of 1909 proves to be unconstitutional according to the West Virginia case, any water power corporation in Maine whose charter does not absolutely prohibit the export of power can run its wires to New Hampshire and from there take its power to Massachusetts, New York, or elsewhere at its pleasure. Public sentiment could not prevent it. The only remedy for the situation is to have a water power corporation restricted by an amendment to its charter, such as the Baxter amendment of 1917 and 1919, herein referred to, and this amendment will prevent taking power out of Maine in such a way that the United States Supreme Court cannot overrule it

SPANISH SOCIALISTS TAKE NEW POSITION

Congress Is in Dilemma as to Which International Socialists Should Join—Delegate Proposes They Join Both

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on August 16 and 17.

III

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—As the theme of the Internationals become more fully developed and the question as to whether the Spanish Socialist Party should attach itself to the Second or pre-war International or to the Third or Moscow International became more acute, feeling ran higher and higher at the congress of the party at the Casa del Pueblo. The proceedings were being watched and listened to by a considerable number of spectators in the gallery, of whom a fair proportion were fiery spirits of what might be called the Young Socialist Party, including zealous of the student class, while the presence of hostile Syndicalists was suspected. These displayed an increasing disposition to interrupt the proceedings and to express their sentiments in impetuous language, coupled with shouts and much vituperation.

Indalecio Prieto, the Bilbao deputy commanding figure with a forceful way about him which has made itself a factor in sittings of the Chamber in these latter days, rose to rebuke the disturbers, and for some moments chastised them severely. But, recovering themselves somewhat, the interrumpers in the gallery showed a disposition to retaliate. Attempts were made to come down from the gallery to the floor, but they were frustrated. After some time it was possible to hear the next speaker, Mr. Ovejero, who lamented that the Socialist congress should be the scene of such disturbances. Referring to attacks made on Mr. Prieto, he said that the last congress had been opposed to him on this same subject, but it was recognized that he was a glory of the party. He, Mr. Ovejero, admired the formidable controversialist, and he knew and they all knew, that in the spirit of Mr. Prieto was the ideal revolutionary, which was in no wise intimidated by the conflicts in the streets.

Opposing Syndicalists

Mr. Ovejero went on to argue that after all there were very few points of difficulty between the propositions of the majority and the minority on the committee, and the discrepancies, such as they were, were easily adjusted. It was his idea that they ought to join up to the Third International in a pure and simple fashion, the word "unconditionally" being suppressed.

Indalecio Prieto had another word to say. He complained that it was impossible to deliberate, as the congress should under the domination of a few individuals whose systematic interruptions seemed to be designed for no other object than producing a scene. He knew also that the interrumpers were not Socialists nor those who recently—and in his opinion too precipitately—separated themselves from the party. "They are," he exclaimed, "the Syndicalists, our declared enemies, who shed the blood of the Vizcayan workers and tried to overthrow our organization."

There was another uproar at this declaration, and some of the interrumpers now made a move toward the press table, having formed the idea that one of the reporters was one of the Socialists to whom they took most objection. After strenuous efforts peace was restored again, and before this session rose Indalecio Prieto observed that certain entities who believed that they should attach themselves to the Second International nevertheless would abide by the decision of the conference if they elected to join the Third.

Visit to Mr. Malvy

At the beginning of the session on the following day Alvaro Angulo gave a report on a visit he had paid to the exiled French former Minister, Mr. Malvy, and then the debate on the question of the Internationals was resumed by Fabra Ribas, who described the work done during the war by the English Labor Party, without the assistance of which, he said, the Russian revolution would never have kept going. He urged that it was necessary not to lose contact with the English, the French and the Americans if the Spanish Socialists wished to accomplish any effective work. He was in favor of going to Geneva with a firm criterion in the way of rejection of the guidance of the German Social-Democrats, but of refraining from condemning the party until it had been heard and a proper judgment had been formed upon it.

The great necessity of the time was to bring about the unity of the maximum proportion of the proletarian. Giving consideration to the tenets of the Moscow International, he urged that peoples had their own special temperaments, and it was impossible to apply hard and fast rules in such a case. After various other speakers had spoken for and against entry into the Third International and the public in the gallery had once again shown a pronounced disposition to take a turn in the proceedings by creating scenes, Mr. Besteiro, the Socialist University professor, rose to speak.

Need for Decision

Mr. Besteiro urged that whatever they did they must now come to some definite and final resolution in this important matter. They had made declarations of solidarity with the leaders of the Russian revolution. If,

subsequent to that, they had remained silent, it was because the Russian revolution and the Third International had served as a pretext for campaigns which had debased the true ideas of Socialism. In texts that had been issued from the office in Amsterdam as well as in the manifesto of the Communists International, ideas were expressed which might be Syndicalist or anarchist but which anyhow could not be adjusted to the ideas of Marxism. Mr. Besteiro then examined the bases of those who supported adhesion to the Third International. One of their first points was uncompromising opposition to the bourgeois parties and the National Socialists. But, he asked, was not rupture with the former part of their existing program, as to the National Socialists they did not exist in Spain? Another point of the Third Internationalists was that there should be union with such elements of the proletariat who, though not part of their party were always with them in the war of the classes.

This again, said Mr. Besteiro, was no novelty, except in the vague form of expression, for in the famous August strike the whole of the Spanish proletariat marched in unity under the direction of the General Union of Workers. How were the Socialists to blame for the fact that amidst the passions let loose by the war the Syndicalist banner had been waved against them? Once, he said, when he visited Sanchez de Toca, then Premier, to make certain complaints to him, the latter went to great trouble to explain to him the origin of syndicalism. He, Mr. Besteiro, perceived that the idea of the Premier was to cause disunity among them, and therefore he kept silence upon the things that were said. But when union was spoken of, were they to unite themselves by breaking their system and their organization?

Action of Masses

The Third Internationalists had also on their program "Action of the masses"—still less was there anything new about such an idea. Again "Dictatorship of the proletariat"—there was no Socialist who did not adopt that idea. The only ones who rejected it were the Reformists. He went on to try to show that what the extremists advocated was what others had previously worked for, although called by different names and sometimes supported by different methods. The system of the Soviets was merely the beginning in rough Russia of the system of combination, and it corresponded to what in a more perfect state of such effort were, for example, the English Trade Unions. But in reality, he urged, both Russians and English were equally necessary for the existence of a solid International. If the advent of the Labor party to power in England was one of their early hopes, and if the German Social Republic continued its movement towards the Left, those countries would be with Russia, the foundation of an International of action.

Countries which had already established a Socialist régime should enter the Third International, but those which still struggled against a predominant bourgeoisie ought to affiliate themselves to the Second.

Mr. Besteiro from this point proceeded to conjure up visions of some extraordinary possibilities. He said that now that tremendous campaigns were going on through Spain in regard to the possession of Tangier, it was worth while to remember that Tangier once was Portuguese. Therefore Spain might have trouble not with France but with Portugal! And if that happened the Portuguese would conquer them owing to the state of the Spanish army! That would mean revolution, and would to heaven in such circumstances they had Bolshevik!

So the debate continued. Comrade Martinez of Alcalte proposing a remarkable solution to the dilemma of the Spanish Socialists by suggesting that they should go first of all to the Second International at Geneva and then to the Third at Moscow.

A very violent scene occurred between two of the Socialist stalwarts in Largo Caballero and Mr. Egocheaga, and this had ultimately to be referred to the "Committee of Conflicts" a committee specially established to arbitrate between comrades whose quarrels with each other reached the most serious stage. The President of the Congress asked the majority and minority of the committee that had reported on the internationals to meet him privately after the session with a view to a compromise report.

PEACE LEAGUE TO RESTATE PURPOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace plans to hold a meeting soon for the purpose of restating its purpose in favor of the League of Nations covenant with such reservations as can be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the United Senate, and be accepted by the governments now members of the League. The League by its articles of incorporation, is prevented from entering politics in any manner or to advance or oppose any political candidate; hence the restatement of position will not include any word as to the Republican and Democratic candidates for President.

SOUTH DAKOTA HIGHWAY CHIEF Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—J. M. Morin of Huron, has been appointed chairman of the highway committee of the South Dakota Development Association, and will have direct charge of the work of drafting and submitting proper legislation on the proposed plan to hard-surface the trunk highways of South Dakota.

We display a large variety of these desks.

NO PROPAGANDA IN FREEMASON RANKS

Anti-Masonic Writers Fail to See That in Britain and France Religious and Political Propaganda Is Strictly 'Banned'

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Just at the present many of the Provinces are holding their annual Provincial Grand Lodge and Chapter meetings, and all, without exception, are reporting record attendances as well as considerable accessions to membership.

The Kent meeting, held at Chatham under the chairmanship of Colonel F. S. W. Cornwallis, the Provincial Grand Master, was preceded by a special service in the Parish Church.

Two hundred guineas were voted for each of the three central Masonic Institutions. In addition it was decided to purchase a presentation to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, to be known as the Cornwallis Presentation, to commemorate the Provincial Grand Master's chairmanship at the last festival, when a record collection was announced, as well as a presentation on behalf of the Castle Lodge at Sandgate, No. 1436, the members of which subscribed upward of £1000 at that gathering.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Gloucestershire was also preceded by a service in the Cathedral, the lodge meeting being held in the Chapter House.

Increased Membership

Lincolnshire also held a service in the parish church at Grantham before assembling for Masonic business. All these reported large accessions of membership during the year, while the reports of the several charity associations were of a very satisfactory character.

Cornwall Provincial Mark Lodge has also held its annual gathering under the presidency of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, P. Colville Smith, who is also the Grand Secretary of Craft and Royal Arch Freemasons. Here also progress was reported, no fewer than 84 advancements during the year being reported, no mean achievement in a province consisting of only 12 lodges. On the same day a new Mark Lodge was consecrated, the first event of that character for 30 years. It was dedicated to St. Columba, one of the many saints venerated in Cornwall, of whose history much uncertainty exists. She is believed to have been a disciple of St. Patrick and to have been martyred by a heathen king of Cornwall, and the Church of St. Columba is said to have been built upon the scene of her martyrdom. One point, however, not mentioned by the consecrating chaplain in his oration was the fact ascertained with as much definiteness as a historical fact of that age can be verified, that St. Columba received her early education and training at the hands of the Druids, whose ceremonies were in many respects similar to those of Freemasons of modern times, and who are regarded as many of their forerunners.

Masonic Garden Parties

The Peterborough Brethren have just held a garden party in aid of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, the opening ceremony of which was performed by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Mr. T. Horton in the unavoidable absence of Lord Lilford. It proved one of the most successful fêtes held in the district for many years past.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne also a garden party has been held during the past few days in aid of the Northern Counties Orphanage, under the auspices of the Temperance Lodge, No. 2557, the object being to raise funds for the endowment in perpetuity of a cot. This is not the only work of this nature undertaken recently by the lodge.

Alexander S. Low of Dundee has been installed Grand Superintendent



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of the Royal Arch Province of Angus and Mearns by the Earl of Cassillis, First Grand Principal. Immediately following this ceremony the newly-installed Grand Superintendent consecrated a new chapter under the title of "Ancient, No. 470, Dundee."

At the proceedings following this important double ceremony, the Earl of Cassillis said it was extremely interesting to note that seven out of the 20 oldest Scottish Chapters were to be found within the province of Angus and Mearns. He was pleased to know there was so much Masonic enthusiasm in Dundee, and although there had been some difficulty hitherto in erecting a temple, he thought something might still be done to get a building in the city worthy of their great Order.

At the Town Hall, Whittlesey, in the Isle of Ely a day or two since, the Rev. Canon J. H. Gray, Provincial Grand Master of Cambridgeshire, consecrated the St. Andrew Lodge, No. 4057. It is really the revival of an old Lodge which lapsed about a hundred years ago.

A Munich Critic

Dr. Friedrich Wochtl of Munich has just published a work which he has named "Weltfreimaurerei, Weltrevolution, Weltrepublik," in which there is much unconscious humor. He imagines that the Grand Orient of France is carrying on a revolutionary conspiracy on much the same lines as the Illuminati, Carbonari, and other societies of a past age. He ignores the fact that English Freemasons are not in "communion" with either the Grand Orient or the Grand Lodge of France and declares that out of 225,000 Freemasons in Great Britain, 43,000 are Jews. The first mentioned figure is unmistakably an under-estimate and the latter undoubtedly an exaggeration.

He is drawing equally on his imagination when he describes the Drury Lane Lodge as devoted to advertising the merits of Jewish actors and the Savoy Club Lodge to supporting the Yellow Press.

When will anti-Masonic writers grasp the simple fact that in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and in France, too, religious and political propaganda are strictly banned and prohibited. The Roman Catholic Church forbids, under the pain and penalty of major excommunication, its members from becoming initiated into Freemasonry, although it is a well-known fact that not a few have risked this and been duly initiated, there being nothing in the constitutions of the craft to forbid them joining or even permitting them to be questioned as to their religious belief beyond a belief in the existence of a Supreme Being and the immortality of the soul.

An Amusing Charge

It is also a fact that the list of Grand Lodge officers in England contains the names of more than one member of that Church. The reconciliation of their Masonic position with their religious belief is a personal matter with which the craft does not in any way interfere, but to attribute political or religious propaganda to Freemasonry is a persistent and wilful mis-statement which certain writers are continually making; and now Dr. Wochtl is reviving the ancient charge against the Jews of conspiring through the Masonic order for world-domination which, to say the least, is somewhat amusing.

"Everywhere," he says, "the Jews are the most vigorous and active Freemasons." The number of Jewish Lodges in England can be counted on the fingers of one hand. There is one in Scotland and none in Ireland, and possibly the number of Jewish Freemasons throughout the United Kingdom would not run very high into four figures. It is, of course, not possible to ascertain with any degree of exactitude the number of Jewish brethren on the continent.

In his paper, Commander Hunsaker remarked that while aeronautics "as a science and useful art was new, naval architecture was hoary with age." Noah probably considered, and evidently reached, a successful solution of the problem of animal transport.

The very same problem confronted our naval architects in the great war. King Hiram of Tyre, too, must have had a very fair architect who could fashion strong ships from cedar of Lebanon. "Cut and Try."

Aeronautical architects had not the hundrededs of years' experience to apply to their work that naval architects had. With small air-machines a method of "cut and try" was possible, without unduly draining the purse or the patience. With bigger machines, however, this could not be done.

In England, it seemed to him, the lecturer added, the country had followed the naval architects' methods in aircraft design more than in other countries. In France, less experience and more originality was shown—though this was not always a good thing. The German tendency for "professorial designs," which once ruled aeroplane construction in that country, was based too strictly on theory, resulting in strange awkward-looking structures such as the Taube. In America they had suffered from the designs of the inventor without experience. On the whole, he believed that the best designs were produced by men of science and applied imagination.

Now that the inter-state fleets are passing back from the hands of the government to their owners, the coastal traffic has not yet been overtaken, although certain of the shipowners have agreed to work their steamers as one fleet at the present juncture for the public benefit.

There are large accumulations of general cargo, including fruit and other perishable products, at various interstate ports for shipment to other states, amounting to thousands of tons.

6. Vast accumulations of timber are banked up in Western Australia, Tasmania and Queensland which are urgently required in other states.

7. At least 15 additional steamers could be fully employed on the coast and 20 could be usefully employed.

Ships Used as Transports

In an interesting review of the position of coastal shipowners, W. E. Moxon, manager of the Adelaide Steamship Company of Queensland,

but, certainly, were political propaganda permitted there and, speaking generally, it is prohibited in the majority of European Jurisdictions as it is at home, its practical influence would be negligible.

NATIONAL DESIGNS IN AIRCRAFT TYPES

Commander Hunsaker, U. S. N., Says England Has Followed Naval Architects' Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Duke of York presided recently at the meeting of the Royal Aeronautical Society, which was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, at which Commander Jerome C. Hunsaker, engineer division, United States Navy, delivered his lecture, on aeronautics. Previous to the lecture, the president of the society announced that the Duke of York had consented to become a patron of the Royal Aeronautical Society, that Air-Marshall Sir Hugh Trenchard and Commander Hunsaker had been elected honorary fellows of the society, and that Air-Commander Brooke-Popham had been elected to succeed him as president of the society next year.

The Duke of York in his address commended Commander Hunsaker as "a great pleasure to me to preside at a lecture in memory of Wilbur Wright, the great American pioneer of aviation, and to have the pleasure of introducing Commander Hunsaker. I feel that some of us may not realize the height of his attainments so I shall say a few brief words on the subject."

An All-Round Designer

"Commencing the study of aviation in 1908 when he left the United States Naval Academy, Commander Hunsaker has risen to be one of the greatest authorities on aircraft design. Among other notable things accomplished by him, Commander Hunsaker designed the first air ship built in America. He designed the installation of the first Liberty engine to take the air, and was responsible for the general design of the N. C. trans-Atlantic flying boats, one of which, as you know, succeeded in the trans-Atlantic flight. Being in charge of the design as well as construction, he was responsible to the American Government for the design of all airships, aeroplanes, and seaplanes as well."

In his paper, Commander Hunsaker remarked that while aeronautics "as a science and useful art was new, naval architecture was hoary with age."

Noah probably considered, and evidently reached, a successful solution of the problem of animal transport.

The very same problem confronted our naval architects in the great war. King Hiram of Tyre, too, must have had a very fair architect who could fashion strong ships from cedar of Lebanon. "Cut and Try."

Aeronautical architects had not the hundrededs of years' experience to apply to their work that naval architects had.

With small air-machines a method of "cut and try" was possible, without unduly draining the purse or the patience. With bigger machines, however, this could not be done.

In England, it seemed to him, the lecturer added, the country had followed the naval architects' methods in aircraft design more than in other countries. In France, less experience and more originality was shown—though this was not always a good thing.

The German tendency for "professorial designs," which once ruled aeroplane construction in that country, was based too strictly on theory,

RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Their Position May Be Regarded as Realization of the Boldest Hopes of Those Desiring State Based on Civic Equality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—There has recently arrived from Prague an interesting account of the present political status and opportunities of the women of Tzecho-Slovakia. It is claimed that the position of women today in respect of political rights in that progressive little republic may be regarded as the realization of the boldest hopes of those who have labored for the civic rights of woman, and of the hopes of all who have desired to see civic equality forming the basis of the State. Since the war ended women have been placed on complete equality of rights with men, all differences of class and standing having vanished so far as concerns the political rights of citizens of the Republic. A universal, equal, direct, and secret franchise, active and passive, has been introduced.

The Charter of the Tzecho-Slovak Constitution, adopted on February 29, 1920, by the National Assembly—the so-called Revolutionary Parliament—lays down in its first paragraph: "The people is the one and only fountain of state authority in the Tzecho-Slovak Republic." Paragraph 108 states: "Privileges based on sex, birth, or profession are not recognized." Paragraph 9 says: "The right of voting at elections to the House of Deputies is enjoyed by all citizens of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, irrespective of sex, who have attained the age of 21 years, and who fulfill all the other conditions laid down in the rules of franchise relating to such elections."

A Radical Change

There are few places in the whole world where such a radical change has taken place in the position of women with regard to political rights. The republic guarantees absolute equality of rights. This equality has not been won by violence or by a surprise attack. It has grown from tradition—a fact which so much enhances its value—it has been prepared and worked up through many years by the women's movement, and is therefore all the more logical and founded on a surer basis.

This liberated people have bestowed by their new Constitution absolute equality of civic rights even upon their former oppressors. This fact alone will possibly suffice to prove how deep is the fountain of their justice, how strong a bulwark of right this little land, wedged up in the middle of Europe, is. While in Hungary revolution followed on revolution, while in Germany Bolshevism has alternated with reaction, and again with socialism of a mild form, while in Austria battles were fought in the streets of Vienna, the Tzecho-Slovak Republic has all along stood firm on the foundation of true democracy and justice, in matters social and racial, to all.

Women on National Committees

It might be asked "How does the equality of rights of women work in actual practice?" It was established even before the war ended. There had arisen throughout the whole country "national committees" which prepared the revolution and which subsequently took over the executive power in the State. These committees were composed of delegates from every political party and among the members of the "national committees" there were very many women—some even taking high office in the committees.

Women were met with at the close of the war, in all corporate bodies, and occupying responsible positions to a degree unknown before. It is indeed true that Tzecho-Slovak women, even in the eyes of the Austrian Government, were ripe for political responsibility. Otherwise they would not have been condemned as they were, interned and persecuted just as were the men, and Tzech men found in them a steadfast support and self-sacrificing cooperators.

Immediately on the revolution taking place on October 28, 1918, the cooperation of women in the work of political institutions took an official form. The central "National Committee" declared itself appointed by the will of the people as a law-giving National Assembly, and women obtained here, too, their places. Of 269 members of Parliament only eight, it is true, were women, but they played a very honorable part, at a period of great responsibility, in the laying of the foundations of the State.

More Women Voters

In the sittings of Parliament, women were successful exponents of their own views, and the views of the parties to which they belonged; they presented bills before Parliament and frequent successes attended their efforts. They proposed plans for the betterment of the social conditions of students; for the taking over by the state schools and places of education hitherto conducted by monasteries, convents or other church organizations; for converting into state institutions, reorganizing and extending women's technical and industrial schools, and schools of domestic economy; and for regulating the legal position and the conditions of advancement of women teachers in the national schools.

In June, 1919, the first elections took place, namely—the elections to local and municipal bodies—and from these are gathered the following interesting statistics. The number of women voters was much larger than that of men voters. Of the total number of voters 2,746,641 or 54 per cent were women, and only 2,302,916 or 45.6 per

cent men. Also the duty of recording their votes was better fulfilled by the women than by the men, 90.4 per cent of men voting as against 92.6 per cent of women.

Women Not Conservative

One of the many objections to bestowing the franchise on women was the argument that they would vote conservative. The opposite has, however, proved to be the case. After the elections, the Socialist parties recorded their thanks to women for their victory, a victory which actually saved the country from convulsions, for as soon as the broad masses of the people were enabled to take up the administration of the local areas in a due degree, they bore patiently all the discomforts of post-war distress, and the ever-increasing rise in prices.

The first elections to Parliament, the House of Deputies and the Senate, did not take place until the end of April, 1920, and it is therefore impossible for the moment to give precise statistics relating thereto. So much, however, is certain—that women took a great part in these elections. Out of 302 members elected to the House of Deputies 13, that is 4 per cent, were women. Out of 150 to the Senate 3, that is 2 per cent, were women. It is clear that public opinion in the various parties, has been influenced by the opposition to women's suffrage displayed by the French Government, and by the men of Switzerland; otherwise women would certainly have gained a larger number of representatives.

The "revolutionary" National Assembly was purely Tzech. The Germans and Magyars were at that time, although co-citizens, in revolt against the republic; they refused to recognize it, and proclaimed certain districts as independent; the Magyars, indeed, even took up arms against the republic. And yet the constitution has given equal electoral rights to all. By taking part in the elections they have acknowledged their citizenship of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic; they have recognized that the nation of Huss, of Comenius and of Masaryk is loyal and ready for friendship; that even when the Tzechs had the political power absolutely in their hands they did not abuse it even against those who were for centuries their foes.

Tzech Declaration

The Tzech declaration of December 8, 1870, continuing the work of Comenius, proclaimed even then the Wilsonian fundamentals of today, namely, that of the right of nations to self-determination. It stated, "All nations, whether great or small, have an equal right to self-determination and their equality ought to be equally respected. Only by the recognition of equal rights, and by reciprocal respect for the unfeigned self-determination of all nations, can their rights, liberty and fraternity, universal peace and true humanity flourish."

The University of Prague was the first complete university, after that of Paris, possessing all faculties, and it was altogether the first in Central and Eastern Europe, and that not only chronologically, but also in virtue of its splendid organization. Tzecho-Slovakia has its own characteristic national art, it has built up a splendid educational system, has scarcely an illiterate, and has attained all this against the will and under the displeasure of Austrian Governments. The women of the country founded a high school for girls which was the first to be founded in the former Austrian Empire. Vienna afterwards followed their example. All this, too, was done in the face of the opposition of the Austrian Government.

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Oldest Suffrage Rights

Tzech women can boast of the oldest rights of suffrage in the whole world,

PORTUGAL'S EFFORT AT CABINET MAKING

Idea of a National Ministry Is Mentioned, but Belief Is Held That It Would Be But a Concentration of the Left

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—The most recent failure in the matter of cabinet making in Portugal was Herculano Galhardo. It was fully expected; but the almost impossible commission will be offered to many before any business is really accomplished in this matter. Gen. Abel Hippolito was given the job after the other one had failed. He also stood no chance. It is not enough to be a general in Portuguese politics in these days. As between the Right and the Left it is very difficult to see what is to be the outcome of this struggle, for Portuguese politics have fallen into such a state of complexity and confusion that it does not appear possible that any useful solution can be brought to these continual crises. The public has long since lost confidence, and said bitter things about the politicians. The opinion is expressed in responsible quarters that the very best thing to do in the interests of the country would be to send them all to the Cape Verde Islands, and start afresh with patriots; but there is the fear that the new brood, with the example set before them for so long, might quickly take up the same bad courses as their predecessors.

In this connection the idea of the dissolution of Parliament is more and more spoken of, whatever Parliament may think of it, and despite the fact that it is known the President of the Republic is against it. But the people think that the only thing to do at present is to clear out this mass of representatives, who, it is declared, have entirely lost all sense of their responsibilities and betrayed the interests of the country in her hour of greatest need, doing nothing but engaging in negotiations and intrigues for the transfer of themselves from one party or section to another.

Indiscipline Increases

The idea of the national ministry is mentioned from time to time, but it is being looked upon with much suspicion. The newspaper, "A Situacao," suggests that it would be but the pretext for the formation of what would be in reality a ministry of concentration of the Left, which would be worse, if possible, than the government which last resigned. The paper says that it would be in such a way as this that Antonio Maria da Silva might bring the water to his mill without the risks of a revolution. The Premier of such a national ministry would be Bernardino Machado.

The indiscipline to which the politicians have condemned the country increases. Bomb-throwing is as frequent as ever, and though until lately there had been some withdrawal of the patrols from the streets, they have had again to be put on. There were serious results from the throwing of a bomb at Monsanto recently, and trouble with the street cars. A bomb, which exploded, was thrown under one of these, and what happened to the composition of the passengers may be imagined. However, there were no injuries. The street car employees have appointed committees of vigilance for their own protection at the various stations.

Protest Against Senate
Just before the resignation of the recent Minister an attempt was made to organize a demonstration of protest against the Senate for having rejected a vote of confidence in the government. The Republican Guard, however, was called into play to prevent the demonstration, scattering the groups that tried to form it. No significance is to be attached to such an attempted demonstration any more than to any other political movement in Portugal now, sincerity and sense of responsibility having departed from everywhere.

Bernardino Machado, it is noticed

is showing a tendency to make himself more and more prominent for the first time after his exile. The other day he presided over a meeting of extremists that was held to protest against conceding amnesty to the political prisoners, a great question in Portugal. Having regard to Bernardino Machado's enforced exile in Paris for a considerable period until about a year ago, this is peculiarly interesting, but such a thing easily passes in Portugal.

There is bad news from Setubal, where the people have been in revolt and where the Republican Guard has been in hot conflict with them. However, though the news be bad, the people generally, as so few of them read, do not get nearly all of it, and they are getting even less than before since now all the newspapers have put up their prices both for ordinary sales and subscriptions in accordance with a decree compelling this to be done, which decree was issued at the instance and by the petition of the majority of the Portuguese journals. Despite this petition, one or two of the papers protest against the course that has been taken and write in sarcastic terms about those who put forward the plea. Certain it is that the stupendous ignorance of the people of Portugal, which in some ways is almost akin to that of an uncivilized people, cannot be diminished as the result of such measures as this, and it is not the only one of its kind. Newspapers everywhere, of course, are having to increase their prices in these days in consequence of paper and other difficulties, but the Lisbon dailies had already been increased in this way, while at the beginning, in number of pages, quality and quantity of matter, and above all in the quality of the paper, which would hardly bear handling and could not stand the ink, they were among those of poorest quality in Europe. They are now with out rivals. In fairness, however, it should be said that while certain newspapers of eminence are notoriously corrupt, there are one or two others that have an acute sense of the dangers of the country and with sincerity and vigor denounce the politicians and all their works.

Without being an alarmist and without exaggerating, let it here be said in a final note that there is talk everywhere of the imminence of revolution. The politicians themselves talk of it. Of course there has been such talk before, and there may be nothing in it. But it would be wrong to suggest that the conditions do not make for revolution. But where are the leaders and what is going to be done with revolution?

BUMPER WHEAT CROP LIKELY IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—That Canada's 1920 wheat crop will be nearly 100,000,000 bushels in excess of that of last year is the estimate of the Department of Agriculture here. The department figures upon a total for the present year of 268,338,000 bushels, as compared with the final estimate of 192,000,000 for 1919. This estimate is based on daily reports up to July 31, and no appreciable change in the estimate is anticipated.

The oat crop, it is estimated, will yield 496,966,400 bushels, as compared with 394,387,000 last year. Barley is expected to yield 63,435,500, as against 56,333,400 bushels last year. The total yield of hay and clover is estimated at 12,863,900 tons, from 10,409,000 acres, or an average of 1.25 tons per acre, as compared with last year's record of 16,348,000 tons. Flaxseed is nearly 500,000 bushels, as compared with 5,472,800 for last year.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of fall wheat for all Canada is 23 1/2 bushels, as compared with 22 1/2 bushels last year and with 22 1/2 bushels, the decennial average for the period 1910-19. The yield is therefore 4 1/2 bushels over average.

The harvested area this year is 740,300 acres, as against 672,793 acres last year, and the total yield, in round numbers, is 17,000,000 bushels, as against 16,000,000 last year.

It has just been stated that it is the intention of the War Minister to pro-

WILL FRANCE NOW REDUCE HER ARMY?

Three Classes Are Serving at the Present Time, and Each Class Called Up Numbers a Quarter of a Million Men

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—One of the most important problems which presents itself to France is the reduction of the period of military service. It was hoped at one moment that there would, indeed, be a great disarmament scheme for all nations, and that the large armies which existed on the continent before the war would be forever abolished. Alas, this is one of those hopes which, hardly seem to be capable of immediate realization, and if Germany is compelled to disarm France does not feel that she can voluntarily undertake her own disarmament.

There are all around us wars and rumors of wars. Nevertheless, the force of public opinion will compel the government to take some steps toward the reduction of the formidable hosts which have been kept under arms. Roughly, it may be said that each class of recruits called up in France numbers 250,000 men, and as there are at the present time three classes serving it will be seen that an enormous force, surely greater than France permanently needs, is being kept in existence.

A Citizen Army

The service of three years was introduced just before the war. Previously every Frenchman at the age of 21 was compelled to join up, and he was kept soldiering for two years. It should be said that while certain newspapers of eminence are notoriously corrupt, there are one or two others that have an acute sense of the dangers of the country and with sincerity and vigor denounce the politicians and all their works.

Without being an alarmist and without exaggerating, let it here be said in a final note that there is talk everywhere of the imminence of revolution. The politicians themselves talk of it. Of course there has been such talk before, and there may be nothing in it. But it would be wrong to suggest that the conditions do not make for revolution. But where are the leaders and what is going to be done with revolution?

Germany's Advantage

At any rate the question is now asked, why with Germany reduced to an army of 100,000 or even 200,000 men France should maintain such large armies. It has not escaped notice that Germany has a considerable economic advantage in being compelled to reduce her forces. France, with so many unproductive men, with so many careers spoiled, with the cost of their upkeep, is much worse off than Germany. For what reason? Certainly, there is much unrest that serves to justify the advocates of a large army to some extent, but the people resent the maintenance of unnecessary forces.

As may be easily understood, the whole question of military service is giving rise to great discussion in France, since it affects the lives of all Frenchmen and every step taken by the authorities is being followed with the utmost interest. If it were possible for France to disarm, a sigh of relief would go up in the land.

pose the reduction of obligatory service to a period of two years. When the news leaked out officially, there was at once an outcry. It was felt that two years was too much. Most people had thought that one year would be regarded as sufficient. The Minister denied that the scheme as published represented his final plan and declared that its publication was unauthorized. He did not, however, deny that it was his intention to fix the duration of service at two years.

One Year's Service

If in the country the news was not received with pleasure by those who had believed that the war had abundantly shown the utility of a long period of barracks life, in Parliament also there was at once shown considerable hostility. A movement in favor of one year's service at once manifested itself. In the Senate Mr. Doumer had elaborated a project which the army commission approved, while another plan, having for its base one year of service, was prepared by General Taufflet in the Chamber. There is a big body of opinion in favor of one year.

The Taufflet Plan

One deputy, Henry Pate, has now publicly declared that he considers the idea of one year beyond argument, though he is prepared to admit that a short period of transition may be necessary. What he advocates is a system of physical training in the schools, and indeed measures have just been passed for giving greater prominence to athletics in school life not only for boys but for girls. But it is essential, if France is to become economically strong again, that the wastage of its young men in the army should cease.

The scheme of General Taufflet provides that there shall be an active period of one year but that all Frenchmen shall remain subject to army service until they reach the age of 45. For 14 years after they have served in the army they shall be called up from time to time for a fortnight's training in new methods and to remind them of what they have previously learned. During the latter part of their time in the reserve they shall be called up for four or six days.

Then there should, according to him, be a permanent army of 150,000 men who shall be volunteers—a small army efficiently trained and always ready. He has worked out an elaborate system of cadres. The plan of Mr. Andrew Lefèvre, whose accuracy is denied, but which may be taken to correspond generally with the truth, besides fixing two years as the duration of service, places Frenchmen in the reserve for another period of 27 years. There are special privileges accorded to those who are married or belong to large families.

As may be easily understood, the whole question of military service is giving rise to great discussion in France, since it affects the lives of all Frenchmen and every step taken by the authorities is being followed with the utmost interest. If it were possible for France to disarm, a sigh of relief would go up in the land.

IRISH BAR AND SINK FEIN COURTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—At the recent Criminal Assizes, the Grand Jury passed a resolution which may have a far-reaching effect, stating that the Malicious Injuries Act was never intended to apply to acts committed under the present conditions in the country, and that Parliament should provide money to defray all compensation awards found to be attributable to the present state of unrest. Manorhamilton rural district council declined to consider a claim for £11,450 in respect of barracks destroyed at Glenar, Five-mile-bourne and Kilarga. At Newry Rural district council it was similarly decided that the people could not be held responsible for acts of war.

Judge Dodd in addressing the grand jury at Donegal Assizes described the country as going from bad to worse. In the past four months, he said, the specially reported cases numbered 123, while during the corresponding period last year only 15 similar cases were recorded. These included one attempt at murder, malicious injuries, intimidation, threatening letters and raid for arms. The grand jury commanded the police for their fearlessness and devotion to duty under the present most trying circumstances. The usual strong guard of military and police was in evidence, and machine-guns were placed in position behind a fortification of sandbags.

In opening the North Tipperary Assizes at Nenagh recently the Lord Chief Justice announced that the reported cases numbered 148 as against 26 for the same period last year. These embraced eight cases of murder, including those of Constables Roch and Healy at Toomevara, and Constables McCarthy and Finn at Lackamore. Chief Justice Molony reminded the people who professed to despise English law, that both the Breton laws of old Ireland, and the Mosaic law enforced the command "Thou shalt not kill and thou shalt not steal" in the same way as did the English law now being administered. He recalled the heroic resistance of the police defending the barracks at Borrisokane, Holycross and Rearcross, and said these men deserved to be remembered

CANADIAN PREMIER OPENS UP CAMPAIGN

Mr. Meighen Defends Legislation of the Union Government and Supports Policy to Develop Industry Through Tariff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

STIRLING, Ontario—Before an audience composed of electors from the seven counties of East and West Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Northumberland, Prince Edward, Frontenac, and East Peterboro, the Hon. Arthur Meighen delivered his first campaign speech since coming to the position of Prime Minister. Hitherto Mr. Meighen has confined his remarks to non-partisan and non-political subjects. On the present occasion he threw down the gauntlet to all the parties and groups throughout the Dominion which are arrayed against him, asking no quarter or compromise, and promising none. Free traders and "fiscal humbugs" he denounced, and a national policy for the development of Canadian industry through a customs tariff he held up as the right and proper policy. He defended the legislation of the late Union Government, paid high tribute to Sir Robert Borden, and declared that the new National and Liberal and Conservative Party was the logical successor of the government of Sir Robert. His attitude toward the Agrarian Party was one of fight, rather than of wading, to the Liberal Party he devoted little attention.

Fiscal Policy Explained

The fiscal policy of the new government he summarized as follows:

"The financial policy of this government is to go in debt no farther. The financial policy of this government is to get revenue to carry on the work of government and to pay our debts."

The tariff policy of this country is to keep Canadian workingmen's houses put up in hundreds for sale, you will soon find hard times for everybody. The policy of the government is to enlarge employment and markets and add to the size of Canada."

The policy of the government is to make goods here and keep the people here, with plenty of work for every class of man. The policy of the government is to give Canadian industries of every kind just enough advantage in the Canadian markets as to make it pay better to stay here and expand than to diminish their plants or to leave."

Sir Robert's Devotion

Concerning the "birth" of the new party he said: "Sir Robert Borden, exhausted and broken with 24 years of public service, has laid down the premiership. I think I speak the mind of every sincere and intelligent Canadian when I say that he gave this Dominion an example of great devotion. I believe I agree with the vast majority, including many who honestly differed from some articles of his policy, when I say that he gave us, as well, an example of great capacity. It is one of the penalties of fate that the best words cannot be spoken and the best estimate made while the subject under review still lives, but I am confident history will do early justice to our late Premier and place his name close to the front among the servants of democracy in this tried and belabored generation."

"I am here to give an account, brief and summary it must be, of the government which he formed in 1917, a government in which was represented every existing political faith. It was formed at a time of anxiety and peril, at a time when, as a consequence of the war, the currents of public opinion in this country and the alignment of parties had been profoundly disturbed and changed. It was formed to bring together as one mighty driving force all those who agreed on the great paramount duties of the nation. Out of that union, submerging as it did, differences that in the presence of far bigger principles and far greater purposes had become minor and artificial, binding as it did those who realized that those principles and purposes are, after all, just about everything this country stands for or can stand upon—out of that union has grown a national party. I shall speak to you later of the National Liberal and Conservative Party, why it is and what it aims to do."

A Product of the War

"Let me say now that no party was ever better born or better bred. Like similar parties in England and in France, it is a product of the war. It is Conservative and is Liberal; it combines the best traditions and meaning of both words. It is national because its care is the nation, its field and vision are nation-wide and nation-big."

The Premier referred at some length to the conscription issue and outlined the methods employed by the government in reestablishment. Pensions had been granted which were in excess of those of any other warring country. "The government of Sir Robert Borden," he declared, "went to the country in 1917 on 12 definite legislative pledges, some relating to the war, some relating to reconstruction and peace, and of those 12 every one has been redeemed."

"Can anyone," he asked, "tell me when in the history of Canada before such a thing took place? The fact is that 99 per cent of all the grumbling that has gone on for years against the administration has been base and baseless humbug, and unworthy of notice."

Referring to political conditions in the Dominion, he said: "We have in

Canada, in addition, the ambitions of political groups to gain an ascendancy irrespective of the interests of others to whom they are opposed. Of course no group will admit its purposes are selfish. As I have already pointed out, such conditions do not inure to national cohesion, unity and strength. They are essentially destructive."

"The attitude of mind is unreasonably critical and censorious. Nothing that a government can, or will do, is satisfactory. The people in the towns grumble at the high prices of farm produce. The farmers grumble at the high prices they have to pay for products of the town. The ordinary business man is complaining of

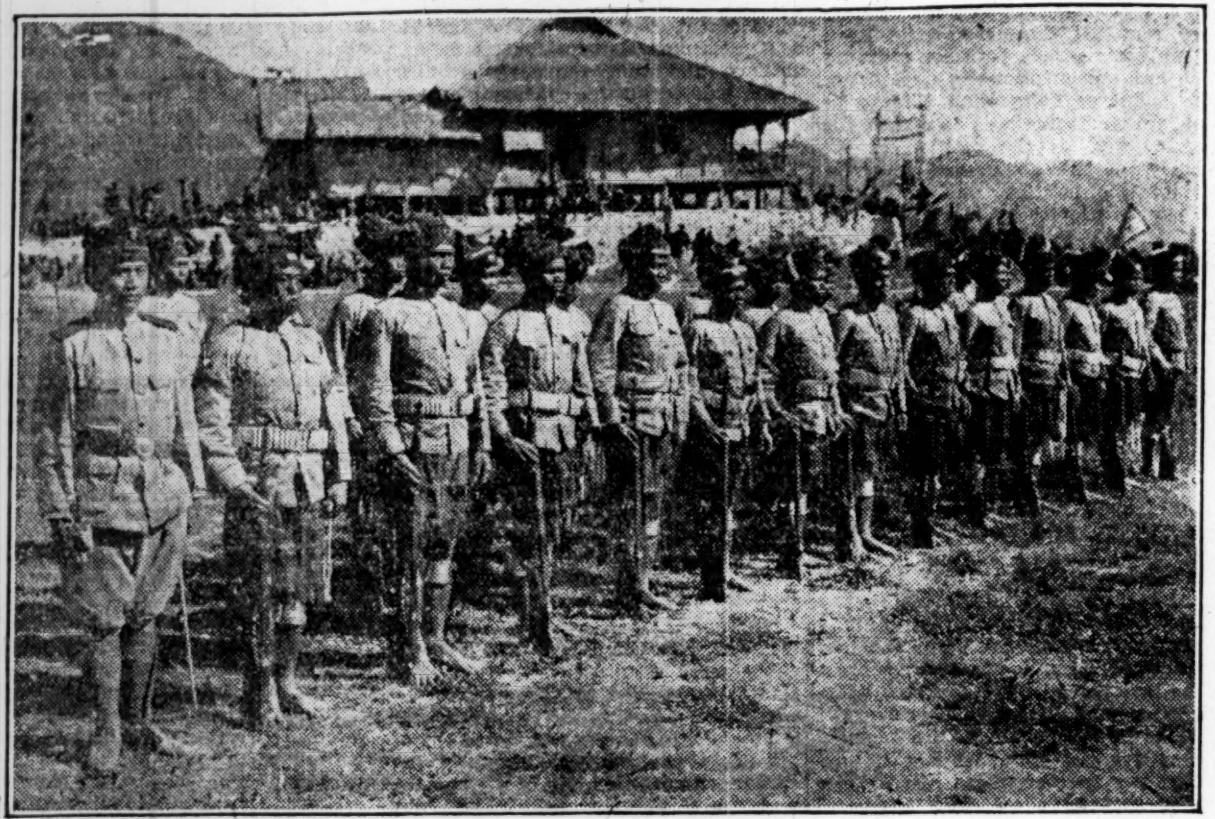
THE UNITED STATES IN THE PACIFIC

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

As many well-informed Americans seem to think, the United States possessions in the Pacific are not limited to the Philippines and Hawaii. They include also 75 of the Guano Islands, a portion of the Samoa Islands, Guam, Wake and Midway; and a claim on Yap as against Japan's treaty right to the island. The Supreme Council of the League of Nations is to determine

tionately, and so does the interest of Japan.

Mindanao is the second largest of the Philippine Islands. Its best-developed agricultural region is a fertile valley on the Gulf of Davao. Here American, European and Japanese planters have developed magnificent hemp plantations. Of late Japanese capitalists have bought up most of them. The labor supply is a serious problem there, and the increasing stream of Japanese immigrants has helped to solve it, while at the same time has set up a new issue. In 1915 only 600 Japanese went to the Philippines but in 1917 this figure was multiplied nearly 500 per cent and has been growing since; and there are re-



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Picturesque uniforms of Ifugao company in the Philippine Constabulary

the burden of taxation—federal, provincial and municipal. In the midst of it all, the Reds, the Soviets and the One Big Union are carrying on an insidious campaign in their lodges rooms by means of spoken and written propaganda, with the object of destroying everything not of their class, just as Bolshevism in Europe is wrecking the world.

The state of Russia today is worse in respect of despotism and dictatorship than it ever was under the worst Tzar that reigned.

The Baltic nations are hopelessly involved in revolution, conspiracy and strife of opposing groups. Some other nations are little better. Bolshevism in Russia, which does not represent the views of one-tenth of its population, is maintained by a standing army by sheer force, and that under a system of democracy which is supposed to be opposed to militarism, to despotism and all forms of tyranny.

A State of Flux

In these days, when the world is in a condition of flux; when trading conditions are seriously disturbed and their future course incapable of being predicted; when the currencies of all countries are inflated; when nearly all the important nations are overwhelmed with war debts; when few men and few nations quite know their own mind; when the peoples of the world are still reeling from the awful tragedy and shock of the war, and are feebly groping for light; when the credit system of the world around which all productive industry revolves is endangered; and when, in many countries, the rule of law and order is annulled and the red hand of physical force appears as a distinct menace to civilization, it is surely little short of madness to think of departing from tried and proven policies which have successfully stood the test of time.

"We cannot afford to sail our national craft in uncharted seas. I stand for unity in Canada, for solidarity of conditions and freedom of enterprise within our own borders. The lesson for Canada and the free peoples of the British Empire is to avoid the pitfalls of all the nations which have preceded it and sunk into oblivion, and of those as well that are writhing in chaos and suffering. I shall strive with all my power for national unity, embracing all races, languages, and creeds. I shall fight with all my energy for national solidarity, for moderation of thought and action, for orderly progress, for maintenance of law and order and for policies which have brought us where we stand.

Holding Balance Fairly

"My aim and object will be to hold the balance fairly and firmly among all classes and to see, as far as is possible, that the maximum of profitable labor may be given to all our people and that they may be encouraged in the idea which I consider the foundation-stone of national success, that intelligent effort shall always be suitably rewarded, that the men and women of this country may rise in stature and improve their minds and their material condition according to the measure of their honest endeavors.

"These I conceive to be the highest aims of statesmanship. I shall oppose with every legitimate weapon at my command, and with every ounce of my power, the forces of destruction and disruption, the forces that in this and other lands wish to tear down the structure of responsible government and destroy the fabric of civilization woven through centuries of toil and care. I want to see Canada a great, a peaceful and a united people."

STEEL INDUSTRY AND ITS WORKERS

Interchurch World Movement's Commission of Inquiry Says Hundreds of Workers Were Discharged for Unionism

The following is the seventh article dealing with the Interchurch World Movement's Commission of Inquiry regarding industrial relations found to exist in the steel industry. The previous article appeared on July 23, 29, 30, 31, August 3 and 17.

NEW YORK, New York—That hundreds of steel workers were discharged by the United States Steel Corporation in spite of the fact that E. H. Gary, its president, told the United States Senate Investigating Committee that such was not the practice, according to the report of the Interchurch World Movement's Commission of Inquiry into conditions in the steel industry.

The commission's evidence consists of hundreds of signed statements by steel workers who were discharged, it says, for unionism. The report also deals with the blacklisting of strikers, systematic espionage through "under cover men," and the hiring of strike-breaking spies from "Labor detective agencies."

The statements of discharged workers included cases where the foreman admitted the cause of the discharge and told who gave the order; cases of men secretly elected officers in a new union local and fired the next day; cases of men 35 years in the company's employ and fired after admitting joining to some man later proved a spy," says the report. It cites specific cases, then continues:

Price of Joining the Union

"More important is the feeling throughout the corporation's workmen that the price of joining a union may be discharge at any minute. All workmen know it. Their first concern after secretly signing up is 'protection'."

Moreover, discharge is only the symbol for a whole system of opposition just as persistent and almost as effective as the more drastic act. The system works in discharge from a job but not from the plant, i.e. in transfer of known union men from good jobs to worse ones, even from skilled jobs to common labor, until the man discharges himself from the industry.

Finally, discharge is peculiarly effective in steel towns because generally no other jobs exist there. The discharged man must move himself and his family.

"Discharges for joining the union were so common in the months before the strike that the union organizers did not even keep records of the cases. Cases were too common to need proving, and the organizer could only say to the victim, 'After we're recognized you'll get your job back.'

The report includes here a number of sworn affidavits from men discharged, so they had been told or believed, because of union affiliation.

"Blacklists as an integral part of the anti-union alternative of course are ordinarily kept secret by the companies," the report continues. "The steel plant in Monessen, however, which freely lets its 'Labor files' to an investigator to study, included among the detective reports, etc., several blacklists. To most actual plant managers, as distinguished from Mr. Gary, blacklists are, after all, too common to be deeply concealed. With the lists examined by the commission are evidences of the system of inter-company exchange like the detective reports where the names of 'Independent' and corporation mills were mixed together."

Blacklisting Letters Quoted

Quoting some of these blacklisting letters with their recurring phrases, the report continues:

"It is a regular system; 'In compliance with your request.' It is secret; Consider confidential. It is disingenuous; 'striking for closed shop.' The attached lists, principally 'hunkies,' run from 50 to 200 names apiece."

Considering the practice of espionage through under cover men as an integral part of the anti-union alternative, the report continues:

"Espionage was of two general classes—spies directly in the employ of the steel companies, and spies hired from professional 'labor detective' agencies. The Steel Corporation plants have their own detective forces; one case of hiring outside agencies by a corporation subsidiary became public during the strike."

"Espionage was of two general characters—spies pure and simple, who merely furnished information; and spies who also acted as propagandist strike breakers, mingling with the strikers and whispering that the strike was failing, that the men in other towns had gone back, that the union leaders were crooks, etc. The Monessen 'labor file' contained some 600 daily reports by 'under cover' spies of both characters, mere detectives and strikebreaking propagandists.

"These company spy-systems carry

right through into the United States Government.

"Federal immigration authorities testified to the commission that raids and arrests for 'radicalism,' etc., were made especially in the Pittsburgh district on the denunciations and secret reports of steel company 'under cover' men, and the prisoners turned over to the Department of Justice.

"The Monessen 'labor file' enabled the student to follow one such paper through to the government. It is given here as offering light upon the question why many working men, especially steel workers, have come to suspect that the government, as government, has taken sides in industrial warfare; has taken sides against working men."

The report includes a copy of an anonymous letter written by someone calling himself a steel employee and denouncing several other workers whose name he attaches. The scrawl read: "I am an employee of the Pitts Steele Proct of Alixport I went to work last Fri and would like to work so I will give you some names of some Belgian dogs that made it so hard for me and my family I had quite to them are a menace to our country so Please keep their names in mind."

Found in Monessen File

Written on a dirty scrap of paper the size of one's palm, it says, and scribbled on both sides, this letter was found in the Monessen file "among the blacklists. Detective agency contracts, 'under cover men's' reports, typed letters of big concerns on high grade paper with luxurious letter heads." It also includes letters from the steel company which received it, quoting the anonymous communication, that were sent to every steel concern in Monessen. "The promptness with which the list of names was speeded back and forth among the companies was illustrated in another letter in the file, sent out the same day the above was received," notes the report. Saying that one name was added to the same little list in the anonymous scrawl, the report adds:

"Finally in the file was the carbon of a letter transmitting the same list to the Department of Justice at Washington, asserting that the men named were leading radicals."

"From a scrap of dirty paper, rising through stages of typed and embossed letter head dignity, to those dossiers marked 'Important—very secret,' in Government Bureaus in Washington. The circumstances at either end of the chain were not investigated."

MANITOBA'S SUCCESS WITH RURAL CREDITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Ontario government has sent a special commission to investigate the workings of the rural credits movement in Manitoba, the commission including Prot. W. T. Jackson of the department of political economy, Toronto University, Thomas McMillan and M. H. Staples. The movement started by Manitoba a few years ago is attracting much attention, and it is probable that the measure under which the credits are administered will be imitated in various provinces of Canada as well as in other countries.

O. H. Benson, who last year studied the system as special representative of the United States Secretary of Agriculture, has written George W. Prout, sponsor of the local legislation, that an effort is to be made to create a national law in the States providing for the creation of rural credit societies in all of them.

Mr. Benson is now engaged in a business men's movement for the reestablishment of agriculture in the New England States, and he says that if this federal legislation is not provided by Congress, individual States will proceed in the matter.

A representative of the government of New South Wales has already made an investigation of Manitoba rural credits and there have been inquiries from the Australian and New Zealand governments. The Canadian province of Alberta has adopted a law similar to Manitoba's and all the other provinces have made inquiries as to its working with the exception of Quebec.

The first of these rural credit societies, based on the cooperative borrowing plan, was established in 1917 and by the following year there were ten. In 1919 the number had increased to 30. To date the active societies total 56, with a considerable number more in process of formation. Over 100,000 acres of virgin prairie have been broken with money borrowed from these societies, it being understood that the money is not repayable until a crop has been harvested.

The first year saw 2000 acres broken, the second year 13,000 acres, last year 35,000 acres and this year to date 50,000 acres. Last year the loans by the societies totaled nearly a million. This year the loans will be double that.

SAW GRASS USED TO MAKE PAPER

Florida Corporation Organizes to Produce Newsprint From New Source—Four Years of Experimentation Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LEESBURG, Florida—The incorporation of the Grass Fiber Pulp & Paper Corporation here with a capital of \$1,000,000 and the making of newsprint paper out of saw grass is significant at this time, owing to the present scarcity of news-print paper throughout the United States. The company plans to build several mills for the making of paper from the Florida saw grass, others to be added as demands warrant, each plant to cost \$6000.

Four years ago E. R. Lacy of Mt. Vernon, New York, began the experiment of making print paper out of the saw grass, millions of tons of which grow in this State. After four years of experimentation, success has been achieved, samples of the newsprint having been exhibited at the recent meeting of the Florida State Press Association. Saw grass will also make bond paper of good quality, according to the members of the new corporation.

A successful steam-cooking method was found at last through the use of the most primitive methods. Common galvanized iron wash tubs were used when the secret was at last discovered. The new steamer designed by C. T. Logan, paper-mill engineer, follows the lines that were discovered in this experiment.

Bleaching was the next serious problem. Bleach used for spruce logs would not make a white paper. Everything in the line of chemistry that has been used as a bleaching agent was tried singly and in combinations until finally something almost as primitive as the wash tub, in combination with certain recognized chemicals, formed a bleach that not only works but gives the blue-white cast that has been missing from newsprint since the war cut this country off from German chemicals.

Pulp was taken to a mill in New York State and there, on a wall-paper machine run by Engineer Logan himself, several rolls of finished paper, made without filler or sizing of any kind, some unbleached and some bleached, was manufactured. After a few minor adjustments to the machine, the web began to run through the calendars in perfect form.

It is claimed that this print paper is of better grade than that made from wood pulp, tougher in fiber, and more absorbent, because it is unsized and unfilled, but shows a foundation for the finest of book paper by proper calendering and sizing with china clay.

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FOOTWEAR TRADE AT STANDSTILL

Efforts to Stimulate Business Are Disappointing—Fall in Hides Only Induces a Little Dealing—Large Tanners Hold Off

Special for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Business in the Boston shoe market is at a low ebb. Many factories are practically at a standstill, and the prospect of starting up to a normal production is, at present, rather remote.

It is customary at this time for the wholesalers to have their fall and winter orders well under way, and shipments going forward. So far a minimum of business has been booked. Individual efforts to stimulate trading are being made by sending the salesmen on the road, but results are disappointing. The cutting of prices, as a feature to that end, failed to arouse activity, as the buyers state that it is a demand for shoes which interests them, rather than quotations. It appears, therefore, that the trade must wait for the demand to start.

Under existing conditions prices are of little account, although it is surprising that the shrinkage in the cost of shoes during the last three months has been less than 10 per cent, material being the only contributor to the reduction. Without a further decline in leather, the future promises no marked reduction in shoe values, despite the desire of manufacturers to get their factories operating upon a capacity basis, for it is a reasonable assumption that they will not book orders at figures that are not commensurate with conditions, however strong the inclination may be to break inaction.

Packer Hide Market

Sales in the packer hide market, for the week ended August 7, were approximately 20,000 hides, including: June-July native steers at 28 cents; June light native cows, at 25 cents; June-July branded cows, at 22 cents. In the corresponding week, last year, the prices were 52 cents, 60 cents and 50 cents, respectively.

It will be seen that the market drop started some business, but it failed to obtain any large orders from tanners.

South American hides are fairly active, and, although they are held for an advance, quotations are lower than those coming from the packer market sufficiently to keep the trading trend southward. The situation, however, is too cramped, and the demand for leather too small for tanners to buy hides at any price, except in a desultory way, or to fulfill a trade obligation.

Receipts continue to exceed sales and a congestion is reported at the chief hide centers. Yet the inclination is to hold prices firmly and be ready when an opportunity occurs to stabilize prices and give to buyers that degree of confidence so essential to liberal purchases.

At present tanners are not buying hides because they are not selling leather. Therefore, price recessions do not interest them, that is, from a trading basis, and therein is the key to the situation.

Leather Markets

The leather markets are inactive, and it is mere gossamer, even among prominent members of the trade, to say when an improvement is likely to develop. There is, however, a strong underlying feeling that a change for the better will come upon the market, with a steady increase similar to the gradual curtailment of the demand recently experienced. The supply of leather is ample to provide for any demand, however exacting it may be, concerning deliveries.

The firmness of late quotations is worthy of special notice, for the opinion is quite common that there is yet a margin to be erased. This may occur in individual cases, but many strongly affirm that the cost of tanning leather today is featured with expenses more inclined toward advances than otherwise, and that reductions depend wholly upon a further drop in raw stock.

It is thought by some that the recent low trading conditions in the leather markets cannot be carried into the fall months, and that prices will not continue on a downward trend just because the tendency of the times seems to point that way.

GOVERNMENT LOANS TO CARRIERS REPORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The final report has been made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the special committee of the Association of Railway Executives concerning loans to be made to trunk line rail carriers by the government.

Recommendations for loans to carriers for betterments to be made immediately so that they may save serviceable equipment through quick repairing are made as follows: Baltimore & Ohio, \$2,087,000; Boston & Maine, \$1,036,000; Chicago Great Western, \$1,142,860; Chicago & Alton, \$359,400; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, \$1,257,000; Erie, \$168,532; Gulf Coast Lines, \$20,500; Gulf, Mobile & Northern, \$256,050; Hocking Valley, \$159,471; Maine Central, \$65,900; Norfolk Southern, \$78,000; Texas & Pacific, \$1,091,000; Wabash, \$200,000.

It was stated that for restoration to service of 14,768 locomotives, box cars and other cars, the above sums are necessary.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	33%	33%	33	33
Am Car & Fy	135%	135%	131%	131%
Am Int Corp.	72%	72%	67%	68%
Am Loco	94%	94%	93%	93%
Am Motors	55%	55%	54%	54%
Am Sugar	110%	110%	111%	113%
Am Tel & Tel	96%	96%	95%	95%
Am Woolen	78%	78%	75%	75%
Anaconda	50%	51%	50%	50%
Atchison	81	81	80%	80%
Atl. G. & W. I.	135%	136%	128%	128%
Bald Loco	104%	108%	102%	102%
B & O.	34%	35%	34%	34%
Beth Steel B.	75%	74%	70%	72%
C&P Pac.	118%	119%	117%	117%
Cent. Leather	84%	84%	82%	82%
Chandlery	83%	84%	80%	80%
C. M. & St. P.	33%	33%	32%	32%
Chic. R. I. & Pac.	23%	23%	23%	23%
Chino	25%	25%	25%	25%
Corn Products	87	87	85%	85%
Crucible Steel	135	136	131%	131%
Cuba Cane Sug.	37%	38	36%	37
do pfds	76	76	75	76
Endicott John	70	70%	68	68%
Eugene Electric	139%	139%	139%	139%
Farm Motors	21%	21%	20%	20%
Goodrich	152%	152%	151%	151%
Inspiration	45%	45%	45%	45%
Int. Paper	77	77	74%	75%
Invincible	35	35%	32	32%
Kennecott	23%	23%	23%	23%
Marine	23%	24%	22%	22%
Med Pet.	156	157%	150%	151%
Midvale	39%	39%	39%	39%
No Central	71	71	70%	70%
N. Y. N. H. & H.	52%	52%	51%	51%
No Pacific	73%	73%	73%	74%
Pan Am Pet.	82	83	78%	79%
do B.	77	77	74%	74%
Penn	40%	40%	40%	40%
Pierce-Arrow	37%	38	36%	37
Punta Alegre	75	77	72	72
Reading	87%	88%	86%	86%
Rep Iron & St.	80%	81%	79%	80%
Roy. D. of N. Y.	79%	81%	78%	79%
So. Pac.	28%	28%	27%	27%
So. Rail.	26%	27%	26%	26%
Studebaker	62	62	59%	60%
Texas Co.	45%	45%	44%	44%
Trans Oil	10%	10%	10%	10%
U. S. Pac.	117%	116%	116%	116%
U. S. Realty	49%	49%	49	49
U. S. Rubber	85	85%	82%	83%
U. S. Steel	85%	87%	85%	86%
Utah Copper	60	60	59%	59%
Wesington	45%	47	45%	47
Willys-Over	15%	16%	15	15
Worthington	60	60	58	58
Total sales 440,000 shares.				

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3%5s	90.14	90.14	90.00	90.00
Lib 1st 4s	84.70	84.70	84.70	84.70
Lib 2d 4s	84.14	84.20	84.14	84.20
Lib 3rd 4s	84.00	84.00	83.85	84.00
Lib 4th 4s	87.00	87.00	87.00	87.00
Victory 4s	95.85	95.96	95.80	95.80
Victory 3%5s	35.56	35.56	35.48	35.54
Total sales 440,000 shares.				

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	95%	95%	94%	95%
Belgian 7%5s	97%	97%	97%	97%
City of Paris 6s	91%	91%	91%	91%
City of Bordeaux 6s	82%	82%	82%	82%
City of Marseilles 6s	83%	83%	83%	83%
City of Lyons 8s	83%	83%	83%	83%
Swiss 8%5s	102%	102%	102%	102%
Un. King 5%5s 1921	96%	96%	96%	96%
Un. King 5%5s 1922	90%	90%	90%	90%
Un. King 5%5s 1923	89%	89%	84%	84%
Un. King 5%5s 1924	82%	82%	82%	82%
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Un. King 5%5s 1954	82%	82%		

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LANDON JUMPS TO NEW RECORD

United States Athlete Wins That Event in the Olympic Games
—A. G. Hill of England Wins Sensational 800-Meter Run

ANTWERP, Belgium (Tuesday)—Today's Olympic events included the first and second series in the 10,000-meter walk and elimination events in the running broad jump and the shot put, which were contested this forenoon. The afternoon program included the first series in the 110-meter hurdles, the final in the running high jump and the final in the 800- and 5000-meter runs.

Interest in today's events was increased by the announcement that King Albert would attend, and that the United States would be represented in the cheering by American Boy Scouts, who attended the London Scout Conclave and will sail for the United States on board the transport *Matoika*, on which the American Olympic team came to Europe.

Finals for the purpose of deciding third place in the foil competition in the Olympic fencing bouts were also on the program for today. American fencers yesterday defeated Denmark 14 to 2. Italy took first place in the foils by defeating France 9 to 7. France thus winning second place. America defeated England today, the Americans winning third place in that classification. Each team won eight bouts, but the Americans scored 32 touches against 31 for England.

Contests with individual foils and in team duelling-sword competition began today. Major F. W. Honeycutt, Capt. Robert Sears, Capt. H. M. Rayner, A. S. Lyon and Henry Breckenridge made up the American team which fenced on Monday.

The heat qualifying for the final of the running broad jump resulted as follows: A. Peterson, Sweden, first, distance, 6.94 meters; Abrahamson, Sweden, second, 6.86 meters; Johnson, United States, third, 6.82 meters; Frankson, Sweden, fourth, 6.73 meters; R. L. Templeton, United States, fifth, 6.67 meters; Aastad, Norway, sixth, 6.62 meters.

The first qualifying heat in the 10,000-meter walk was won by Frigerio of Italy. J. B. Pearman, United States, was second; G. R. Parker of Australia, third; Paresi of Italy, fourth; C. E. Gunn of England, fifth; and Segers of Belgium, sixth. The winner's time was 47m. 6-2s. After the first heat of this event, it was discovered that the course covered was one lap short. The heat will stand, but the time was thrown out.

The second qualifying heat was won by W. Hehir, of England, McMaster, South Africa was second; T. A. Macrory, United States, was third; William Plant, United States, fourth; Melendez, Spain, fifth; and Doyen, Belgium, sixth. The winner's time was 51m. 34.3s.

The qualifying heat in the shot put resulted in Niklander, Finland, being first with a put of 14.155 meters; P. J. McDonald, United States, was second with 14.08 meters; Porkala, Finland, third, with 14.035 meters; H. B. Liveridge, United States, fourth, with 13.75 meters; E. Nilsson, Sweden, fifth, with 13.753 meters, and Harold Jammer, Estonia, sixth, with 13.69 meters. The following qualified for the semi-finals in the 110-meter hurdles: Colbacchini, Italy; Ordian, France; H. E. Barron, United States; E. J. Thompson, Canada; F. S. Murray, United States; G. H. Gray, England; Thorsen, Denmark; W. L. Hunter, England; W. J. Yount, United States; Hultin, Sweden; Walter Smith, United States; and Carl Christensen, Sweden. The best time, 15.1-5s., was made by Barron.

Barron won the first heat in the semi-finals. Walker Smith was second and Ordian third. The time, 15s., equals the world's record. The first three men in each of the semi-final heats qualifies for the final.

Thompson took the second heat. Murray was second and Christensen third.

R. W. Landon of the United States won the final in the running high jump and in so doing established a new Olympic record. Landon's jump was 1.94 meters. The former Olympic record was 1.93 meters.

B. Ekelund of Sweden and H. B. Muller of the United States were tied for second place at 1.90 meters. John Murphy of the United States, W. L. Whalen of the United States and B. H. Baker of Great Britain were tied for fourth place, with jumps of 1.82 meters. Muller and Ekelund tried hard to better Landon's jump, but failed.

In the jump off of the tie for second place, Muller beat Ekelund, with a jump of 1.88 meters. In the jump off for fourth place Whalen beat Murphy with 1.90 meters. Baker did not compete in the jump off, so Murphy was placed fifth and Baker sixth. Just as Landon's victory was announced and the band was playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," Albert, King of the Belgians, entered the stand and stood at salute until the anthem was ended. The King flew over from Brussels by airplane. Three hundred American Boy Scouts here on their way home gave King Albert a special cheer. The former Olympic record of 1.93 meters was made by A. W. Richards, U. S. A., in Stockholm in 1912.

Victory in the final heat of the 800-meter run went to Great Britain. A. G. Hill of the British team finishing first ahead of E. W. Eby of the United States, the second man. B. G. Rudd,

the South African runner, was third; E. D. Mountain, of England, was fourth; Lieut. D. M. Scott, United States, fifth and A. B. Sprott, United States, sixth. The time was 1m. 53 2-5s., the Olympic and world's records for this event are identical. In 1912, held by J. E. Meredith, who made the record at Stockholm in 1912 for the United States.

This race was the most sensational between half-milers in many years. Rudd, who was the favorite, was calm at the starting mark, but Campbell made one false start. At the gun Eby jumped into the lead and was five yards ahead at the turn, but was quickly overtaken. At the end of the first lap Scott and Campbell were leading, with Hill third and Eby fourth, but close up.

The 5000-meter run proved to be another victory for Guillemet, the great French polloi distance runner, who won by 60 yards over P. Nurmi of Finland after a great sprint. I. C. Dresser and H. H. Brown of the United States, set the pace in the first lap, but at the fourth round of the track Nurmi and Guillemet, running a pace apart, were beginning to draw away from the field. The Americans found the pace too fast and began to drop out of the field, which now was spread around the 400-meter track. Nurmi paced the Frenchman until turning into the stretch, where the pair were almost 100 yards ahead of Backman of Sweden. Here Guillemet jumped Nurmi and raced away in a sprint to a sensational victory. Backman was beaten 30 yards by Nurmi and T. Koskenniemi of Finland finished fourth. Dresser, who was the last American to stay in the race, dropped out in the tenth lap, when far back in the ruck.

In the first round of the tug-of-war the British team defeated their United States opponents. The Americans had little chance against the Britishers, being out-tugged in the first contest in 13-2-5s. and in the second in 84s. In the second match of this round Holland defeated Italy.

In the Greco-Roman wrestling preliminaries yesterday, O. R. Swart of the United States Navy threw Rangers, Italian, with a double arm bar after three minutes of wrestling.

The crew of the United States Naval Academy continues practice morning and afternoon and these workouts never fail to attract the interest of the Belgians, who group along the canal critically watching the crew, rowing being one sport with which the townspeople have been long familiar.

The vigor and snap of the young Americans is a novelty here. European oarsmen generally being older men.

The middles throw the entire weight of their bodies into the stroke and get a tremendous leg drive which makes the shell fairly leap.

Another surprising American innovation has been the work of the midshipmen in rushing their shell down to the water and running back to the boat for their oars. Belgian crews have their oars brought to the landing stage by women attendants.

The Americans complain that the water in the canal is dead and heavy, but nevertheless they have raced over the 2000-meter course in better time than they made at Worcester, where they won the Olympic tryout on July 24. Dozens of Belgians are daily holding stop watches on the Americans, doing their best to discover what the middles can do in their shells.

Swedish oarsmen have arrived and are quartered next door to the Annapolis crew. The Swedish outfit consists of one four-oar shell, one two-oar and one single-scall boat. The oarsmen are big heavy men who apparently are between 25 and 35 years of age. Other European oarsmen are due here next week. They are at present at Lyons, France, where they are competing for the world's championships.

The finish in the 100-meter race yesterday was still the subject of dispute today. The French have filed a protest over the start also, so a meeting of the Olympic Games jury was called for this afternoon to consider the whole question and inspect the photographs taken by the official photographer of the Swedish athletic team. Some of these photographs of the finish clearly show J. V. Scholz, the American, away ahead of Alkhan, the Frenchman, who was placed fourth, while Scholz was declared to have finished fifth. An official order was said to have been given to place Scholz fourth, but the Belgian press announced, as well as the result on the board, scored Scholz fifth.

The jury took up the protest this afternoon and it unanimously voted afterward to allow it. It was then announced that Scholz will be placed fourth, but the Belgian press announced, as well as the result on the board, scored Scholz fifth.

The finish in the 100-meter race yesterday was still the subject of dispute today. The French have filed a protest over the start also, so a meeting of the Olympic Games jury was called for this afternoon to consider the whole question and inspect the photographs taken by the official photographer of the Swedish athletic team.

All of the other favorites in the doubles play came through their matches. Johnston and C. J. Griffin, won by default. W. T. Tilden and C. S. Garland Jr., easily defeated T. N. Jayne and Phillip Brain, Northwestern sectional doubles champions.

Arthur Yencken, Washington, and R. H. Burdick, the western sectional champion, were forced to five sets by J. W. Foster and Josiah Wheelwright of the Longwood club. F. B. Alexander and S. H. Voshell were forced to play an extra set to win their match. The summary:

UNITED STATES TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated John Hennessy and P. Bastian, Boston, by default.

W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated J. W. Foster and Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

Second Round

Arthur Yencken, Washington, and L. E. Mahan, New York, defeated J. S. Nichols and Woodbury Rand, Boston, 6-0, 6-0, 1-6, 6-4.

W. F. Jefferson and S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia, defeated J. D. E. Jones and A. W. Jones, Providence, 6-2, 6-2, 8-7, 6-2.

W. E. Davis and Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated W. M. Washburn and Dan Mathey, New York, 8-8, 10-12, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

F. B. Alexander and S. H. Voshell, New York, defeated W. E. Porter and R. Bidwell, Boston 3-6, 6-1, 9-7, 6-4.

W. T. Tilden, Philadelphia, and C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated T. N. Jayne and Phillip Brain, 6-0, 6-0, 6-2.

LONGWOOD SINGLES Challenge Round

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated N. W. Niles, Boston, 6-4, 6-0, 6-0.

JOHNSTON WINS LONGWOOD BOWL

Easily Defeats N. W. Niles in the Challenge Round—W. E. Davis and Roland Roberts Win Feature Doubles Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Massachusetts—Two matches featured the playing yesterday in the United States doubles lawn tennis championship tournament of 1920 on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. One was in the tournament proper, while the other was an added feature.

The latter event was the challenge round of the Longwood singles which had been postponed from some weeks ago because W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, California, the holder, was England as a member of the Davis Cup team. N. W. Niles of the Longwood Cricket Club, won the tournament and the right to challenge Johnston. They met yesterday and the holder was an easy victor by a score of 6-4, 6-0, 6-0. This was the third time he had received this trophy and after the match, he received it at the hands of Edwin Sheafe.

The match was a very easy victory for Johnston who gave one of the best exhibitions of tennis seen at Longwood in many days. He was rather slow in getting started, dropping the first game which he served. He won the next two, however, and with the exception of the fourth, eighth and ninth games in the first set, he won all the rest. Niles put up a great battle in the last game of the match forcing the game to 22 points before losing.

Johnston had all of his strokes working finely. His hard forehand drive was under perfect control and he placed the ball with great accuracy. His backhand stroking was also good, much better than last year. Niles played well, but he was called upon to meet unbeatable tennis. The match by points follows:

First Set
Johnston 2 4 4 2 5 5 4 2 2 4 —34—
4 0 2 4 3 3 0 4 1 —25—
Niles 0 1 3 4 0 3 —11—
Second Set
Johnston 4 4 5 6 4 5 —28—
Niles 0 1 3 4 0 3 —11—
Third Set
Johnston 4 5 4 4 5 4 12 —33—
Niles 2 8 2 0 10 —19—

The complete table of individual ratings follows:

N. W. Niles 2 3 10 10 15 43.91
J. W. Hearne 2 3 10 10 13 57.65
Herbert Ashton 2 3 10 9 12 57.50
Percy Holmes 2 3 12 14 15 51.41
A. C. Russell 2 3 11 13 17 51.34
H. W. Lee 2 3 8 11 21 50.06
C. P. Mead 2 3 11 12 18 49.79
John Gunn 2 3 8 10 18 46.11
H. Makepeace 2 3 10 12 15 45.96
F. E. Woolley 2 3 10 10 15 43.91
A. N. Ducat 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
G. Brown 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
A. P. F. Chapman 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
G. T. S. Stevens 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
A. G. Dipper 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
S. Stoddard 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
T. R. Kinnaird 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
David Denton 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
Nigel Haig 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
L. H. Hardstaff 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
V. C. W. Jupp 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
J. W. H. T. Douglas 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
J. A. S. Jackson 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
George Gunn 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
Rhodolph Rhodes 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
Peach 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
H. P. Ward 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
Ernest Tydesley 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
F. L. Bowley 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
James Seymour 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
R. H. Ellington 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
Gilbert Ashton 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
E. L. M. Barrett 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
H. E. Roberts 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
Bowell 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
L. H. Wilson 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
M. W. Tate 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
Herbert Sutcliffe 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
G. G. Robinson 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
F. E. Hedges 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
Payton 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
P. A. Perrin 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
F. P. Warner 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
C. P. Johnstone 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
W. G. Quaife 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
Arthur Dolphine 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
M. P. Bajana 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
J. Sharp 2 3 10 10 12 42.84
R. L. Holdsworth 2 3 10 10 12 42.84

*Signifies not out.

PIITTSBURGH IS VICTOR

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Pittsburgh team won a "slugging match" from St. Louis yesterday, 7 to 6. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 — R. H. E
Pittsburgh 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 —10— 5
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 6 —6— 4
Batteries—Toney, Douglas, Barnes and Snyder. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

The feature match in the doubles was between W. E. Davis and Roland Roberts of San Francisco, California, and W. M. Washburn and Dean Mathey of New York. This match did not produce a very high standard of tennis, but at times there were brilliant shots and long drawn out rallies. The match was fully as close as the scores indicate with little to choose between the two teams. Roberts appeared to be a little more brilliant than Davis, especially in the last three sets when he made some fine shots and his service was very severe. Washburn and Mathey were steady; but did not have the ground-covering ability of their opponents.

The second set was the best of the match as it required 22 games to return Washburn and Mathey the winners. Twelve straight games were won on service. The match by points:

First Set
Davis and Roberts 6 5 5 7 4 4 4 5 —45—
Washburn and Mathey 4 3 7 8 5 6 0 6 3 —37—
Second Set
Davis and Roberts 1 2 1 2 2 4 4 1 1 —59—
Washburn and Mathey 0 5 4 1 4 4 5 5 4 0 8—24—
Third Set
Davis and Roberts 1 7 8 5 1 4 4 4 4 —38—
Washburn and Mathey 4 6 1 0 3 4 0 2 0 2 8—20—

The complete table of individual ratings follows:

N. W. Niles 2 3 10 10 15 43.91
J. W. Hearne 2 3 10 10 13 57.65
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H. W. Lee 2 3 8 11 21 50.06
C. P. Mead 2 3 11 12 18 49.79
John Gunn

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, August 16, 1920.
THE discovery in the lumber room of Sir Percy Shelley's library of "priceless Shelley relics" again draws attention to the wealth of literary fragments, some of them worth their weight in gold, that must be hidden away in cupboards, lofts and cellars throughout the world. The discovery was made by a firm of auctioneers while cataloguing Sir Percy Shelley's library. The find included a copy of the *Tragedies of Euripides* with the draft of a poem by Shelley on the fly leaf.

SUCH finds are few; destructions are many. One of the recorded destructions, perhaps the worst and certainly the most foolish, is that described by Mrs. Humphry Ward in "A Writer's Recollections." It was told to her by a certain Señor Gayongas. This obtuse gentleman was one day visiting a library in a Spanish town to which a new librarian had recently been appointed. In his room was a large brassiere, into the flames of which he was throwing what he described as "useless and miscellaneous books." The room was full of smoke, and ready for the holocaust, Señor Gayongas detected a copy of the first folio of the plays of Shakespeare, published in 1623, with marginal notes by a contemporary of Shakespeare's. Why Señor Gayongas did not seize this precious book and bind the librarian I know not. He returned to England, told the story to Mr. Halliwell-Phillips, the Shakespearean scholar, and was immediately sent back to recover the precious book. It was gone, burnt with the others, and the new librarian was quite happy in his new, clean library minus old books and minus cobwebs. Inquiries suggested that this first folio belonged to Count Gondomar, Spanish Ambassador to England in Shakespeare's time. It is probable, says Mrs. Ward, that it contained all kinds of Shakespearean revelations—evident to the solving of the mystery of the "Dark Lady" and Mr. W. H.

M R. J. C. SQUIRE. I notice, has been speculating how Shakespeare would have registered himself in "Who's Who," had there been a "Who's Who" in his day. Mr. Squire suggests this:

"Shakespeare, William. Theatrical Manager and Landed Proprietor; b. Stratford-on-Avon, Dec. 2, 1564; e. s. of John Shakespeare, sometime Mayor of Stratford and Mary Arden; Educ.: Stratford Grammar School (Lucy Medal for Greek verse and Head of the School); m. Anne, d. of John Hathaway. Came to London at seventeen, and after several years' acting and miscellaneous writing entered into partnership with R. Burbage at Globe Theatre. Now sleeping partner and living at Stratford. Publications: *Venus and Adonis*, *Rape of Lucrece*, various plays. Recreations: every kind of field sport, sculling. Politics: none."

This would make an excellent exercise for Literary Societies. Let the reader try his hand at Dante and Benjamin Franklin.

T HE memoirs of Mrs. Asquith, the love letters of Lord Beaconsfield as printed in his "Life," and the political articles by Mr. Winston Churchill, seem to be the literary conversational topics in London. As Mrs. Asquith's "Memoirs," written without fear or favor, exactly what think," are appearing in an American magazine no more need be said about them here. O, the price paid for them! A reputable London journal mentions £13,500 (\$67,500) and already the flaneurs are reminding us that Milton was paid £5 for "Paradise Lost." But "Paradise Lost" is literature. Mrs. Asquith's "Memoirs" are in the Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks publicity category.

I WAS motoring in the country, and, the drive being long, and the scenery mediocre, I amused myself by reading about Hugh Chisholm, whom I knew in the days when he was editor of "The St. James's Gazette," and, in a quiet way, quite a good poet. Later he became editor of the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He did it very well, but when I saw him in his office snowed up with proofs, and I knew that there were hundreds of readers with vigilant eyes waiting to swoop down upon a wrong date, or an incorrect quotation, I decided that I did not envy Hugh Chisholm in his honorable and omniscient editorial chair.

O N that motor ride I read that his troubles are beginning again. He has been instructed to bring the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* up to date, with the addition of three volumes, and it is estimated that 70 per cent of the new matter will deal with the Great War. I was reflecting on the laboriousness of this task when my companion said: "What a dear little refreshment house." I looked up and saw an attractive converted barn standing by the roadside, far enough away to escape the dust. In front was a sign-board on a wrought-iron swing, with lettering, very good lettering (that attracted me), inviting wayfarers to enter. We were waited upon by a former soldier, young, and still wearing his stained khaki; the service was done with charm, and the food was excellent. The surroundings were alluring; on the walls were Japanese prints; on a side table were books, and three of them were volumes I particularly wanted to see. The former soldier waiter and I became friendly. He had been a writer (poetry, too) before the war. When he returned to civil life he found difficulty in placing his articles, so he opened this house, and engaged a Japanese to cook for

him. "It's a living," he said. "I more than pay my way, and I have plenty of time for writing the things I want to write. I shall have to enlarge the barn next year. Oh, yes, I'm quite happy and content. I wrote a poem this morning. As we drove away I said to my companion: 'Do you know, I would rather do that than edit three new volumes of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* with 70 per cent in it about the War.' My companion replied: 'You are an idealist.'

B UT I should not at all mind lecturing to Oxford undergraduates on poetry. Mr. W. P. Ker, the new professor of poetry at Oxford, has just published his inaugural lecture. I rather like the beginning of the review of this lecture in the *London Times*: "It is full of good things any one of which might tempt a reviewer into perilous paths." Safety first—even in reviewing.

R EEDY'S MIRROR for August 5 is a remarkable issue. It is almost entirely devoted to appreciations by friends and admirers of the former editor and proprietor. Even an advertisement discards its special in honor of William Marion Reedy. Has such a tribute ever happened before in the history of journalism? I like the poem by Edgar Lee Masters reprinted from his "Songs and Satires." Here are a few lines:

It's not so hard a thing to be wise
In the lore of books.
It's a difficult thing to be all eyes,
Like a lighthouse which revolves and looks
Over the land and out to sea;
And a lighthouse is what he seems to me.

T O my list of Straight Statements I have added:

"In all the English drama, from Sheridan and Goldsmith to Mr. Shaw, there is only one name that will go up amongst the greatest, and that is the name of another Irishman, J. M. Synge." (P. F. Howe in a "Study of Synge.")

"Not width but intensity is the aim of art." (Wilde)

"No man writes well till he has ceased to work on his subject and begun to be at play with it." ("A Wayfarer" in the *London Nation*)

A MONG the new books I should like to read are:

"The Autobiography of a Winnebago Indian."

Because this "Winnebago" describes his life and the customs of his community from the inside. And inside books, if uniterary, are valuable.

"Letters to X." By H. J. Massingham.

Because it is all about authors, past and present, and of the necessity of literature to national life. —Q. R.

ROMANTIC DRAMA

Cinnamon and Angelica. A Play by John Middleton Murry. London: Richard Cobden-Sanderson. 3s. 6d.

IT was a curious notion of Mr. Middleton Murry's to give the characters in his play such names as Cinnamom (Prince of the Peppercorns), Angelica (Princess of the Cloves), Mace, Marjoram, Caraway, and Vanilla Bean. There is nothing in the play itself to correspond to their implications; for while they lead one to expect, if not a fantasy of spices, at any rate a spice of fantasy, what one finds is a perfectly orthodox romantic drama with only occasional and rather faint touches of humor. So it must have been the pleasant sound of the names themselves, and nothing more, which induced Mr. Murry to use them.

The play is not only on the orthodox lines of his kind, but rather mechanical in its balance and rather obvious in its dénouement. It is, however, written in a noble spirit of idealism, displaying a passion for beauty and peace, and has some fine passages of poetry, such as this speech of Cinnamom:

Love is a claim on princes; it's by this That they do recognize the bond of love, Themselves are princely. Blood both make them free

For all endeavor, and the instrument For working out their purpose richer great Yet these are but the bounds of their great Which they must fill or their severer judgment

Is pitiless. Yes, a princely heart must be A harp of many strings...

And all appeals that leave the one-stringed law Unmoved and dumb must find a princely echo Within a princely heart. I'd have the world All, princes...

As a critic, Mr. Murry has shown himself no great friend to certain tendencies of contemporary poetry, and in his own poetry he cleaves to the older way. But, though some of the experiments of the moderns may not altogether justify themselves, there can be no doubt that in their manipulation of blank verse they have found a new, or recaptured, a still older, freedom which makes the smooth Tennysonian measure a little colorless. To the ear accustomed to the bold variations of, say, Mr. Leacock Abercrombie, Mr. Murry's cadences may seem rather monotonous; as a statue by Canova would seem to the eye accustomed to Rodin. Yet it were a very illiberal criticism which refused to see any virtue at all in Canova's immaculate harmonies.

A SUMMARY

For those who wish a very brief survey of past presidential elections in the United States, E. P. Dutton & Co. have published a "Political Summary of the United States" by Ernest Fletcher Clymer. The information is of the concise sort usually given in a good almanac or year book. The only advantage of the present issue, then, is that the information is available alone, without the other sort of things that are to be found in an almanac.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

manner that seriously affected his whole future career.

book which no student of the period can afford to neglect.

Against Holland himself much may be said, but no man can be considered wholly bad whom a noble wife so much adored, or of whom a ruler so experienced in statecraft could say, as did George II, "I don't believe he ever did tell me a lie. But if he did not, he's the only man that ever came into my closet that did not." We may finally conclude our review with Wraxall's tribute to his personal as distinguished from his political character. "He was a man of eminent attainments, possessing a classic mind, cultivated by study, adorned by travel, and illuminated by taste for poetry, as well as all the elegant arts," and with his old chief Pelham's tribute, "Dear Fox, yr warmth of head (?) heart for your friends, I have ever seen and valued in you. It was that made me wish to be rank'd among them." Such tributes more than outweigh the virulence of satire of political opponents, especially when they come, as here, unsought and unexpected.

DIVERSE TYPES

Freshminders of the Nineteenth Century. By Janet E. Courtney. London: Chapman & Hall. 12s. 6d.

This well-written and well-printed volume of critical studies of certain very diverse types of the genus Celestine is unified and held together in its author's mind by one governing purpose. To the casual student of public life and human affairs there is not much in common between Frederick Denison Maurice and Harriet Martineau, or between Leslie Stephen and Huxley, still less between Matthew Arnold and Charles Bradlaugh; but Mrs. Courtney finds the key of reconciliation in the fact that each one in his own sphere was a popularizer of progress.

They are the America that is passing, and to them John Gould Fletcher belongs. I like to imagine these great men reading Fletcher's poetry. I can see Lincoln searching in vain for a glimmer of humor, see the gesture of impatience with which Roosevelt throws the volume on the table, the half-approving, half-puzzled expression of Bryan. Then I pick up the book and as the words roll out I fancy that I see Bryan's expression changing.

On the Headland and there is emptiness, And the moaning of the Ocean.

And the Black Rock standing alone.

Roosevelt catches a glimpse of the gulls "wheeling and crying" and stops tapping on the window pane, and I read on . . .

An altar left abandoned . . .

Lonely, aloof, deserted, . . .

Whitman looks up.

But those whom my soul has loved,

Are bare rocks standing off headlands,

Chattering perhaps a few bitter wild-flowers.

That bloom in the granite, year after year.

And then I turn to the Lincoln poem diffidently, lest my great guest be offended, and half-fearing that he will laugh;

Like a gaunt, scraggly pine

Which lifts its head above the mournful sandhills.

And palely, through dull years of bitter silence,

Untended and uncared for, starts to grow.

Ungrainly, laboring, huge, . . .

There was a darkness in this man . . .

A darkness through which strong roots stretched downward into the earth.

Toward old things . . .

Down to the granite of patience . . .

Lincoln does not laugh, and I fancy that his smile is not of mockery.

This is all very fanciful, but there is some grain of truth in the wildest fancy. Fletcher is for good or ill an American poet, and it is to America that his appeal is made. He has all the qualities. His poetry has sweeping curves. It embraces the horizon and tries to peer beyond. Like the poetry of Whitman, it is utterly without restraint.

But Fletcher is not following Whitman. His roots lie buried too deep in the past. Though an American, or rather because an American, he is conscious of all the traditions that have gone to make up his entity and mold it. Whitman was a son of the prairie. In him the dumb prairie spoke its voice. Fletcher is a son of all the prairies that have ever been. They were articulate before, and in him, but found new expression . . .

In him, more than in any other modern poet, past and present, the world of the psalmist, and the world of Vachel Lindsay, mingle, on one page.

A taxicab crashing.

Down long deserted streets;

and in the same poem,

The noise of fair rain beating clamorous over the city,

And its sound is the falling of folded curtains.

Slowly unclosing and dropping away.

Fletcher is not an easy poet.

He is certainly not a minor poet.

His aim is to evoke what is essential in things, as Wagner tried

to do in music, and Maeterlinck in drama.

He has no interest in externals.

Lindsay calls Lincoln a "bronzed, lank man," describes his dress, old black suit, top hat and "plain, worn shawl." But Fletcher cuts all that, "a gaunt, scraggly pine."

And Thomas Hardy, "black rock standing alone." His poems are a succession of images. I have found four great poems, "Lincoln" and "The Black Rock" I have already quoted.

There remain a poem to Russia and the fourth part of his latest book, "The Tree of Life," which he calls "Dreams in the Night." I may find others in time. It is worth trying, for John Gould Fletcher is one of the most ambitious poets in America.

With Matthew Arnold and Leslie Stephen more contentious ground is entered upon, but full justice is done to the sincerity and disinterestedness of those eminent doubters. Matthew Arnold's contention that the "free-thinking of the age is the common sense of the next" is an aphorism exactly to the taste of Mrs. Courtney, who makes it abundantly clear that his great aim was to promote righteousness and a sense of conduct in satisfaction of the need for a guide in an age of declining faith.

In Huxley, it was the fearless honesty and the following of the lamp of truth that captivated Mrs. Courtney, and was the admiration of countless others. He was never afraid of taking the unpopular side and though he might call himself an agnostic, it was he who said "Teach a child what is wise, that is morality; teach him what is wise and beautiful, that is religion."

The friendship between Huxley and Charles Kingsley is a delightful tribute in itself to the manhood of the two writers.

Bridaugh also stands for honesty of purpose, and invincible courage.

"He may have not advanced men's thought but he vindicated their right to think."

Much maligned afterwards,

he won through to the respect of his fellows because of the fitness of his character and his transparent honesty.

His opinions might be anathema,

but he won a public victory in freeing the press.

Miss Martineau was the first and ablest of her sex to

win fame as a journalist and to establish the claims of women to the right

of entrance to professional life and is fitly included in this comprehensive volume.

OUR POETS

John Gould Fletcher

I have been asking my friends what constitutes a 100 per cent American. I get no answer. I then ask who is a 100 per cent American, and two names are mentioned: Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. As an outsider, I supply two more, even more incongruous than the first two, William Jennings Bryan and Walt Whitman. What are the qualities which make these men true sons of America, which link them together despite their seeming differences? I think, first, their sense of vastness, the vastness of the continent they have conquered, the vastness of the task they have undertaken, the vastness of the world from which they have sprung, each from his own corner. And secondly, their oneness with the soil. Lastly, their primitiveness. Like children they perceive and according to the acuteness of their perception, they react.

They are the America that is passing, and to them John Gould Fletcher belongs. I like to imagine these great men reading Fletcher's poetry. I can see Lincoln searching in vain for a glimmer of humor, see the gesture of impatience with which Roosevelt throws the volume on the table, the half-approving, half-puzzled expression of Bryan. Then I pick up the book and as the words roll out I fancy that I see Bryan's expression changing.

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An altar left abandoned . . .

Lonely, aloof, deserted, . . .

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Chattering perhaps a few bitter wild-flowers.

That bloom in the granite, year after year.

And then I turn to the Lincoln poem diffidently, lest my great guest be offended, and half-fearing that he will laugh;

Like a gaunt, scraggly pine

Which lifts its head above the mournful sandhills.

And palely, through dull years of bitter silence,

Unt

THE HOME FORUM

A Ship, an Isle, a Sickle Moon

A ship, an isle, a sickle moon—
With few but with how splendid stars
The mirrors of the sea are strewn
Between their silver bars!

An isle beside an isle she lay,
The pale ship anchored in the bay,
While in the young moon's port of gold
A star-ship—as the mirrors told—
Put forth its great and lonely light
To the unreflecting Ocean, Night—
—James Elroy Flecker.

In the Faubourg St. Germain

He walked across the Seine, late in the summer afternoon, and made his way through those gray and silent streets of the Faubourg St. Germain, whose houses present to the outer world a face as impassive and as suggestive of the concentration of privacy within as the black walls of Eastern seraglios. Newman thought it a queer way for rich people to live; his ideal of grandeur was a splendid facade, diffusing its brilliancy outward too, irradiating hospitality. The house to which he had been directed had a dark, dusty, painted portal, which swung open in answer to his ring. It admitted him into a wide, graved court, surrounded on three sides with closed windows, and with a doorway facing the street, approached by three steps and surmounted by a tin canopy. . . . The portress could not tell him whether Madame de Cintré was visible; he would please to apply at the farther door. He crossed the court; a gentleman was sitting, bareheaded, on the steps of the portico, playing with a beautiful pointer. He rose as Newman approached, and, as he laid his hand upon the bell, said with a smile, in English, that he was afraid Newman would be kept waiting; the servants were scattered; he himself had been ringing; . . . He was a young man; his English was excellent, and his smile very frank. Newman pronounced the name of Madame de Cintré.

"I think," said the young man, "that my sister is visible. Come in, and if you will give me your card I will carry it to her myself."

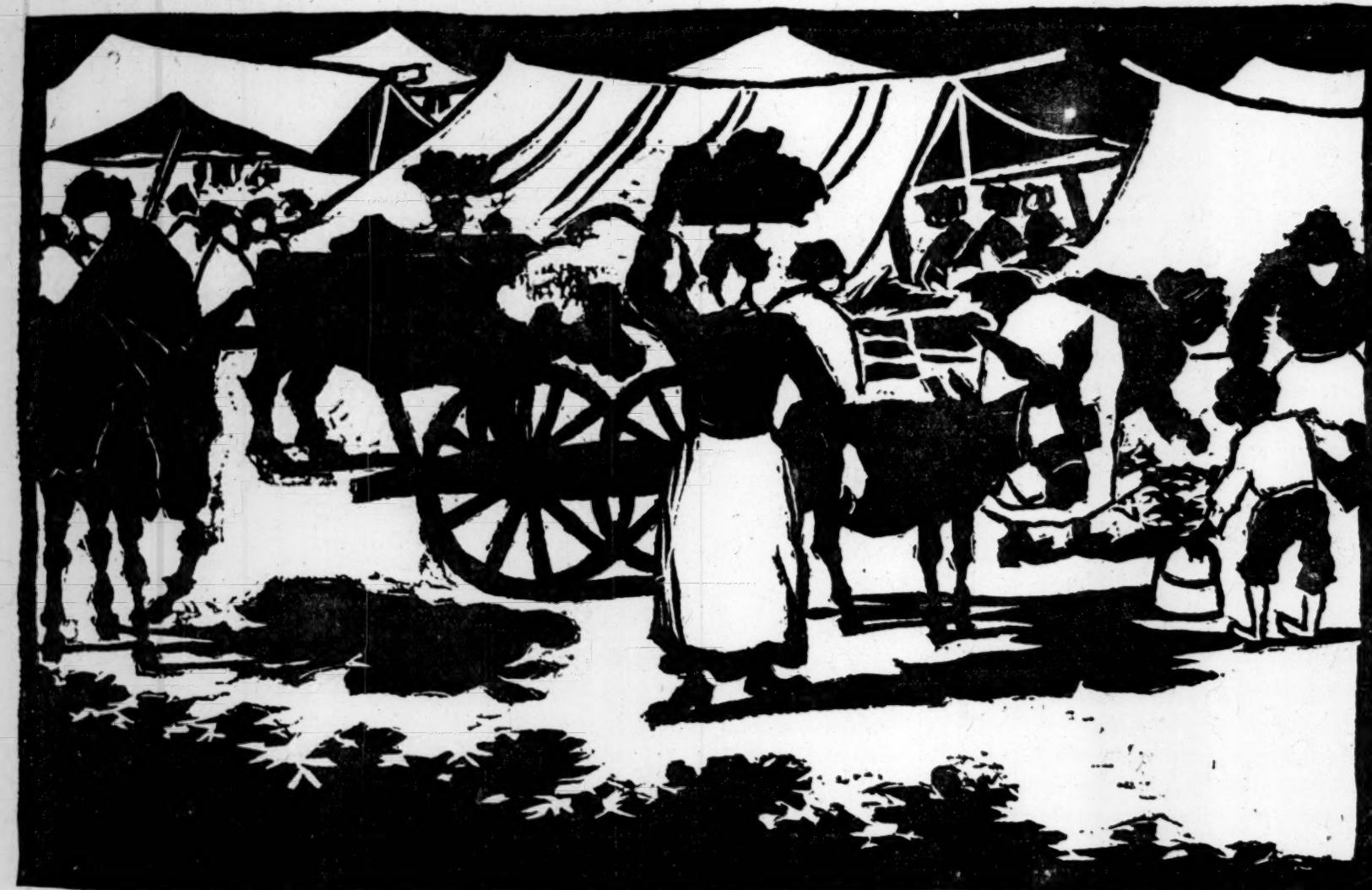
Newman had been accompanied on his present errand by a slight sentinel, I will not say of defiance, . . . but of reflective, good-humored suspicion. He took from his pocket, while he stood on the portico, a card, upon which, under his name, he had written the words "San Francisco,"

and while he presented it he looked warily at his interlocutor. His glance was singularly reassuring; he liked the young man's face; it strongly resembled that of Madame de Cintré. He was evidently her brother. The young man, on his side, had made a rapid inspection of Newman's person. He had taken the card and was about to enter the house with it when another figure appeared on the threshold—an older man, of a fine presence,

whirled the rope, some of them even shoulder high. I did not see his arm lift or move. He appeared to hold the rope down low, by his leg. But like a sudden snake I saw the noose go out its length and fall true; and the thing was done. As the captured pony walked in . . . our train moved slowly on to the station, and a passenger remarked, "That man knows his business."—Owen Wister in "The Virginian."

engraved work was found out, or at least was first extensively applied, in their workshops, where it could hardly have failed to be discovered ultimately, as paper came into use more generally and for more various purposes. If this were the case, metal-engraving preceded wood-engraving, but only by a brief space of time, because, as soon as the idea of the new art was fully grasped, wood must have been almost immediately employed in preference to

to visit his farm in the country, or to exercise a horse by jumping a few obstacles. Another he will meet walking to a visit. Another is going down to the Peiraean. In such cases there is no bowing nor hand-shaking. To the Athenian, hand-shaking meant a good deal. It was either a solemn pledge, or, joined to a kiss like that of the Frenchman, a demonstrative welcome after long separation. To bowing the free citizen strongly objected; it was



Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts

A woodcut, by Edouard Ertz

Origin of the Art of Wood-Engraving

The beginning of the art of wood-engraving in Europe, the time when paper was first laid down upon an engraved wood block and the first rude print was taken off, is unknown; the name of the inventor and his country are involved in a double obscurity of ignorance and fable, darkened still more by national jealousies and vanities; even the mechanical appliances and processes which led up to and at last resulted in the new art, can only be conjectured. The art had long lain but just beyond the border-line of discovery. The . . . making impressions by means of lines cut in relief upon wood was known to the ancients, who used engraved wooden stamps to indent figures and letters in soft substances like wax and clay, and, possibly, to print colors on surfaces, as had been done from early times in India in the manufacture of cloth; similar stamps were used in the Middle Ages by notaries and other public officers to print signatures on documents, by Italian cloth-makers to impress colors on silk and other fabrics, and by the illuminators of manuscripts to strike the outlines of initial letters. This practice may have suggested the new process.

Newman gave him a friendly nod, to show that he bore him no malice, and retraced his steps. At the porter's lodge he stopped; the two men were still standing on the portico. "Who is the gentleman with the dog?" he asked of the old woman who reappeared. He had begun to learn French.

"That is Monsieur le Comte."

"And the other?"

"That is Monsieur le Marquis."

"A marquis?" said Christopher in English, which the old woman fortunately did not understand. "Oh, then, he's not the butler!"—From "The American," by Henry James.

The Gallant Ship

She comes majestic with her swelling sails,
The gallant Ship: along her watery way,
Homeward she drives before the favoring gales;
Now flirting at their length the streamers play.
And now they ripple with the ruffling breeze.

—R. Southey.

The Pony Is Caught

Some notable sight was drawing the passengers, both men and women, to the window; and therefore I rose and crossed the car to see what it was. I saw near the track an enclosure, and round it some laughing men, and inside it some whirling dust, and amid the dust some horses, plunging, huddling, and dodging. They were cow ponies in a corral, and one of them would not be caught, no matter who threw the rope. We had plenty of time to watch this sport, for our train had stopped that the engine might take water at the tank before it pulled us up beside the station platform of Medicine Bow. We were also six hours late, and starving for entertainment. The pony in the corral was wise, and rapid of limb. . . . The man might pretend to look at the weather, which was fine, or he might affect earnest conversation with a bystander: it was bootless. The pony saw through it. No feint hoodwinked him. This animal was thoroughly a man of the world. His undisturbed eye stayed fixed upon the dissembling foe, and the gravity of his horse-expression made the master one of high comedy. Then the rope would sail out at him, but he was already elsewhere; and if horses laugh, gayety must have abounded in that corral. Sometimes the pony took a turn alone; next he had slid in a flash among his brothers, and the whole of them like a school of playful fish whipped round the corral, kicking up the fine dust, and (I take it) roaring with laughter. Through the window-glass of our Pullman the thud of their mischievous hoofs reached us. . . . Then for the first time I noticed a man who sat on the high gate of the corral, looking on. For he now climbed down with the undulations of a tiger, smooth and easy. . . . The others had all visibly

metal, on account of the greater ease and speed of working in wood, and of the less injury done to the paper in printing from it.—From "A History of Wood-Engraving," by George E. Woodberry.

A Morning in Ancient Athens

Well, our Athenian, being a man of some means, probably lives in the quarter named Collytus, or somewhere near the Ceramicus; for the several quarters of Athens were, like those of our own towns, more and less fashionable. He rises at a very early hour, somewhere about daybreak. The Athenian is no slug-a-bed, whether he be rich or poor. . . . If he wishes to make a call on a friend, and to be sure of finding him at home, he will do so immediately after dawn. When Hippocrates was eager to take Socrates with him to call on Professor Protagoras, who had just arrived in Athens, he came along to Socrates' house before daylight and, as Plato has it, "gave a tremendous thump on the floor with his stick." He made Socrates get up from his truckle-bed, and was all impatience to start. But Socrates replies, "Not yet, my good fellow, it is too early. But let us take a turn in the court and wait about till day breaks, and then we will go." And here we may recall how, as described in our account of the Greek house, they found Protagoras already walking about under the verandah round the court, and how there was already a household of other callers.

Rising from his bed, our citizen washes his face and hands and dresses for the street.

Before we observe him and his attire as he issues from the doorway, let us remark that he breaks his fast—literally breaks it and nothing more—by taking the first meal, if you can call it a meal, of the day. . . .

His dress in this classical time is very simple, as you may perceive from any portrait statue of Sophocles or Demosthenes. . . .

It has taken us a considerable time to get our Athenian citizen—whom we shall now call Pasicles for convenience of reference—fully dressed and out of doors. But by this time one can perhaps see him as he lived, with bare head, with tunics and mantle neatly draped, with sandals neatly bound on his feet, and a shapely stick in his hand.

He is followed, if possible, by two slaves, who are to be his carriers and errand-bearers, in case he wishes to buy anything, or to send a message home or to a friend. If he cannot afford two, he will at least have one, as practically indispensable to a gentleman. Should he be too poor even for one, he may hire a porter in the market-place for a special errand.

Thus followed, he will walk easily down towards the Agora, and, if he be a well-bred man, he will strike the happy mean between bustle and pomposity. The Athenians were very observant in such matters. They hated fuss and they hated arrogance. You must not "stalk," you must not hurry along, you must not be so little-minded as to be rolling your eyes all round the street. On the other hand, you must not look glum with your eyes bent on the ground. . . . "To walk fast and talk loud" is conspicuously bad. According to Aristotle, the man of great respect has a "slow movement, deep voice, and composed speech."

As Pasicles is moving along, he perhaps passes a friend who is riding out

an act of obeisance and worship, and as between mere mortals it implied a superiority on one side which no Athenian would acknowledge. The orthodox greeting consisted of a bright look, and words which we may fairly translate as "Good day," or "Glad to see you," or "I hope you are well." A special social value lay in this easy courtesy.

Passing down between the various colonnades . . . and under the plane-trees, Pasicles reaches the part of the Agora which is set apart for trade, . . .

The market, with all its manifold operations, is in full swing from about nine o'clock till toward noon. What we should call ten o'clock was called by the Athenians "full-market." About noon the stalls and wickerwork booths are cleared away and the ordinary business part of the day is done.

But during those business hours every sociable man in Athens will spend some time in or about the Agora.

He must not, it is true, haunt the place, or he will be called an "agorā-man," which practically means a loafer. Our typical citizen is of course sociable.

Moreover, he is to give a dinner-party tonight, and he must choose the fish, and hire the cook, and also girls to dance and play the flute. For ordinary

purposes his "own plain cooking at home will suffice, but for a special occasion he must engage one of those professional chefs who have been trained, or who profess they have been trained, at Syracuse in Sicily, where they understand good eating and drinking far better than they do at Athens.

The situation is something like that when in modern times we engage caterers and special waiters. At Syracuse the dialect of Greek is Doric, and the chef will therefore ape the Doric in naming his dishes, very much as a modern chef will write a menu in which his concoctions bear names purporting to be French.

Then, perhaps, Pasicles will visit his banker. This gentleman, who is very probably an Outlander, will be seated in a special portion of the square set apart for him and his confidants, and there, with a table in front of him, he will be engaged in cashing letters of credit from abroad, after he has tested the tokens, the signatures, and the marks of the signet-rings; or he will be changing foreign money for Attic money, or silver for copper, at a small commission; or he will be adjusting the ledgers as between two customers of his table. . . . In speaking of money matters our Athenian will not ask "Who is your banker?" but "Whose table do you use?" and the expression is literally correct. A "banker" is a "table-man."

By this time—perhaps between ten and eleven—our friend Pasicles has finished his purchases and other business, and either takes a turn in the neighboring colonnades, or else goes and sits in a shop where he knows that he can meet his friends and discuss either the news of the day, politics, or abstract questions mooted by persons philosophically inclined. From "Life in Ancient Athens," by T. G. Tucker.

Choice of Subject

Invention in painting does not imply the invention of the subject, for that is commonly supplied by the poet or historian. With respect to the choice, no subject can be proper that is not generally interesting. . . . There must be something, either in the action or in the object, in which men are universally concerned, and which powerfully strikes upon the public sympathy.—By Sir Joshua Reynolds.

True Wealth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
N EVER in the world's history has there seemed to be greater need than today to understand the real meaning of wealth. Humanity is faced by ascending prices and decreased sources of material supply; many persons, with diminished incomes, look toward the future with anxiety and dismay; while others, with sudden access of material riches, revel in luxuries that are as unstable as the tide of fortune that brought them and that may, tomorrow, sweep them away. At such a time it is, more than ever, desirable and necessary that every one should strive to understand what wealth really is, and should learn to look in the right direction for his supply.

Most thoughtful persons are more or less familiar with the Biblical command to lay up treasure in heaven and not upon earth "where moth and rust doth corrupt." But since the nature and the practicality of heaven have been generally misunderstood, comparatively few count heavenly treasures as resource in time of need. Yet such it actually is, for heaven is no future nor distant realm but a condition of harmony, present here and now, bestowed by divine Mind, God, and where His wealth is ever available, unlimited and ready to meet every sincere demand.

In "Science and Health" with Key to the Scriptures, on page 587, Mrs. Eddy has defined God thus: "God, the great I AM; the all-knowing; all seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Love; all substance; intelligence." A little later, on page 591, matter is defined: "MATTER. Mythology; mortality; another name for mortal mind; illusion; intelligence, substance, and life in non-intelligence and mortality; life resulting in death, and death in life; sensation in the senseless; mind originating in matter; the opposite of Spirit; the opposite of God; that of which immortal Mind takes no cognizance; that which mortal mind sees, feels, hears, tastes, and smells only in belief." To anyone who will carefully and earnestly consider these statements it becomes obvious that heaven is not a material place, since Mind, Spirit, God "takes no cognizance" of matter. Nor is the wealth, which man is to seek and treasure, material riches. Heaven, in truth, is the spiritual, harmonious, and perfect reign of Mind. The only treasure that the real man can receive is spiritual, a treasure of good, emanating from God, or Mind.

In view of the definition of matter just quoted, it is evident that man's treasure is not human, nor a product of mortal mind, always occupied with matter, always limited and fraught with evil, poverty and ill. So it is seen that God-given, or spiritual wealth is unfailingly good and joyous, harmonious and perfect, and in proportion as a man seeks for the understanding of this truth and treasures it, looking away from the material world to God, divine Mind, will he find his earthly need supplied and his seeming lack abundantly filled.

For, after all, material lack, fluctuating incomes and decreased resources are always but a *seeming*, a form of the lie of a material creation that contradicts reality and tries to masquerade as truth. One of the fundamentals of Christ Jesus' teaching, long overlooked until Christian Science boldly reaffirmed it, was the great verity that material or "carnal" man is a lie, and that spiritual man and spiritual universe created by Spirit, God, alone are true and actual. It is on the words and teaching of Jesus and of the Bible that Mrs. Eddy has grounded her definitions of God and of matter, and anyone may prove for himself, if he will, the accuracy of her statements. He need take neither heaven, nor the adequacy of spiritual wealth, on any blind or uncertain faith. All the definitions and statements of Christian Science may be tried and verified, for all are of Truth, great and unalterable facts, that have always existed, but the recognition and understanding of which have been impaired by humanity's foolish acquiescence in the false testimony of matter and of the physical senses. Anyone who will study and learn to understand Truth and who will earnestly apply this understanding, may demonstrate for himself not only the unreality of the visible so-called material world, but the reality of Mind and present heaven, together with the availability and abundance of spiritual wealth.

This being so, how foolish and how sinful is it to *worry* for the future, or to try to plan for a material supply for a material and seeming need! The real need of man who is spiritual, is spiritual, and for this there is always instant and adequate supply.

Jesus' command, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you," is as binding for today as the day on which he uttered it. A man must seek first the spiritual creation of divine Mind; he must see spiritually, hear spiritually; he must dwell with scientific understanding; he must banish evil and accept good; he must more and more know the divine consciousness, Love, that is God. Seeking thus first "the kingdom," he will, in due season, find those things of which on earth he seems in need. Only as he strives first for "the kingdom" does he attain them and happily solve for himself the great problem of seeming poverty and lack. It is almost incredible that for centuries philanthropists, endeavoring to relieve the material distress of their

fellowmen, should have failed to recognize the significance of this familiar Bible verse and to realize that only as men are led to seek Mind and spiritual wealth can it ever be hoped to establish their well-being on a serene and secure foundation.

It is not to be supposed that it is always easy to turn away from the world of material seeming to the real world of divine Mind and Spirit. As revealed, the spiritual universe is daily revealed as ever richer and more satisfying; anxiety and care are replaced by peace and joy, since spiritual wealth cannot be stolen or diminished and spiritual perfection never varies. Mrs. Eddy says, "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." (Science and Health, p. vii). Many have proved the truth of this promise, and relying upon infinite Mind have been blessed with abundance, health, and happiness. For fellowship with divine Mind precludes thoughts of good banish evil thoughts and eliminate unhappy experiences and misfortune. Today and all tomorrow are rich and radiant to him whose understanding is based on Principle.

Mornèn

When wu'st the breaken day is red,

An' grass is dewy wet.

An' rooun' the blackberrys a-spread

The spider's glassen net,

Then I do drove the cows across

The brook that's in a bog,

While they do trod, an' blâre, an' toss

Their heads to hook the dog;

Vor the cock do gîe me warnèn,

An' light or dark,

So brisk's a lark,

I'm up at break of mornèn.

We can't keep back the daily zun,

The wind is never still,

An' never ha' the streams a-done

A-runnen down at hill.

Zoo they that ha' their work to do,

Should do so soon's they can;

Vor time an' tide will come an' goo,

An' never wait vor man,

As the cock do gîe me warnèn;

When, light or dark,

So brisk's a lark,

I'm up agénèn nex' mornèn.

—From "Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect," by William Barnes.

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18, 1920

EDITORIALS

New Border "Perils"

OFFICIAL confirmation has been given by the Treasury Department in Washington of the increasing conviction that there has been gradually growing up, since the enactment of the prohibition enforcement legislation, a definitely organized system of liquor smuggling across both the Canadian and Mexican borders. An Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was quoted, in a recent press dispatch from the national capital, as asserting the inability of the federal government, because of the lack of a sufficient appropriation for that purpose, of enforcing the terms of the law. This same official charges, by something a little less than a direct allegation and by somewhat more than indirect inference, that there is lacking, in respect to the prohibition enforcement law, that popular sentiment in its behalf without which any punitive or restrictive measure has always proved in the final analysis, virtually ineffective if not actually obnoxious.

But as to the correctness of this analysis, volunteered by even so well informed an authority as a treasury official must be presumed to be, there can be no very unanimous agreement. It may be definitely stated that the sentiment in the United States, speaking of the people generally, is in favor of the enforcement of prohibition legislation. The amendment and the law enacted to insure the amendment's enforcement stand as the fixed policy of the government and the people. No one has ever supposed for a moment that there might not be violations of the law, as there are violations of all penal and punitive statutes, and it cannot be denied that there exists a more or less powerful negative sentiment toward the law, as there seems bound always to exist opposition to prescriptive enactments. Were it not for this recognized tendency of the minority to run counter, obstinately or ignorantly, to the ascertained sentiment of the majority, there would be no need of laws to be enforced, or of officers and courts to enforce them. Indeed, the enactment of such prescriptive laws would be impossible were the weight of public opinion opposed to them. Law, in a democracy, must express, and does express, more than theoretically, the composite will of the people composing the democracy. There come times, possibly like the present, when the effort is to make exactly the contrary appear. Nullification, either by open attack or by covert violation, has ever been the weapon of dissenters, the enemies, secret or avowed, of organized society.

It is not at all to be wondered at that the effort in the United States at the moment is to bring the enforcement law into disrepute. Lack of respect for a law is not infrequently engendered by a failure to enforce the law. The boast of the liquor interests has been, until recently, that the prohibition law could not be enforced legally because of its alleged unconstitutionality. Appeals to the highest courts of the land have availed the champions of the outlawed traffic nothing, and even the representatives of the people in the great political conventions have been deaf to the frenzied appeals of the agents and advocates of the saloons and breweries. Denied legal redress in the form hoped for, and disowned and scorned by the responsible leaders of the principal political parties, the nullificationists seem to have resorted to a form of banditry and outlawry which they probably regard as their only remaining recourse. No one who knows conditions as they exist is at all misled by the present wholesale violations of the enforcement act. The reported success of blockade runners and smugglers in bringing liquor across the borders of Canada and Mexico is not the result of disorganized efforts by individuals who are seeking to get possession of liquor for personal use, nor yet by those who are willing to take the risk incident to so precarious a business for even a considerable monetary gain. The offensive of the saloon and the brewery, formerly directed against the courts and the political party leaders, is now, unmistakably, centered upon a campaign to discredit the law by violations on a large scale. The simplest and supposedly most effective way to carry on this campaign, of course, is by the methods of corruption and bribery so long practiced with more or less success by the agents of the liquor interests in the days when the saloon claimed some power in politics. It would seem to be only by the collusion of supposed loyal agents of the government that powerful automobile trucks, laden with barrels and cases of contraband liquor, can cross the borders of Canada and Mexico into the United States. And such collusion can be effected only by the criminal methods of those whose purpose it is to make the traffic possible. It is a fair presumption that this illicit trade, as it now appears to be conducted, is not being carried on primarily for profit. Commercially viewed, it would seem that the campaign is one in which the stakes are much larger than the possible pecuniary profits after the way has been paved to make the traffic apparently reasonably safe.

It seems a surprising admission of weakness that the United States Government, with its unlimited resources, is unable to check what its responsible officials admit to be flagrant wholesale violations of the law. Surely it cannot be that those charged with the duty of enforcing the law have succumbed to a false conviction that public sentiment opposes the enforcement of the law. Public sentiment supports the law, and it will support any official of the government, or of the individual states, who directs all the forces at his command to putting an end, once and for all time, to this presumptuous and crafty assault upon it.

Sugar Production in Australia

THE situation in regard to the sugar supply in Australia is certainly one of peculiar interest. Here as elsewhere there is a shortage, actual or artificial, and, for some time past, the government has been importing sugar from abroad at a cost averaging about £81 a ton. This sugar, in order to maintain an equitable price within the reach of all, the government has sold for a little over £27

a ton. And yet Australia is, of course, a sugar-producing country. For a considerable time past, the sugar cane industry in Queensland has been carefully fostered. Substantial bounties to cultivators have been allocated by the Queensland Government, but, in spite of everything that has been done, the amount of sugar produced is not sufficient to meet the needs of the State itself, to say nothing of the rest of the Commonwealth.

This condition of things is probably due to a variety of causes, though the main cause assigned for the partial failure is the very high wages which have to be paid to the cane cutters, many of whom are able to earn as much as twenty-eight shillings a day. Nevertheless, the industry in Queensland and also in New South Wales is a very considerable one. The value of the sugar lands in the two states was recently assessed by the Interstate Commission at considerably over £5,000,000, whilst the number of hands employed exceeds 6000.

The fact of the matter is, however, that Australia, like many other countries, is coming to recognize that the sugar cane is very far indeed from being the only source of supply for sugar, and lately the claims of sugar beet have been put forward with increasing vigor. When, for instance, experiments were made in beet-growing, in the western district of Victoria, some time ago, it was found that the results were most satisfactory, the average yield per acre being 19.4 tons. Subsequently an attempt was made by the Victorian Government to arrange for the establishment of a beet sugar factory in this district on a contributory basis, that is to say, the farmers were to find a certain portion of the capital required, and to guarantee a certain acreage in beets every year, whilst the government agreed to find the balance of the capital necessary. The scheme fell through, owing to the inability or unwillingness of the farmers to perform their part of the bargain.

It is now evident, however, that the question must be taken up with much more earnestness and decision. With the government paying a subsidy of considerably over £50 on every ton of sugar imported into the Commonwealth, it is clear that, in a country like Australia, where state enterprises of all kinds are a common feature of national life, existing circumstances in regard to the sugar supply might justify the government in very considerable expenditures in order to secure an adequate supply of the home product. A recent dispatch on the question is quite emphatic in its advocacy of such a policy. There is no doubt, it runs, that if the sugar/beet industry were adequately encouraged, and in its initial stages financially supported by the government, it would prove a most valuable enterprise for all concerned, and would not only result in the abolition of the present imports, but would enable a substantial export trade to be built up, thus helping the world position as well as meeting national needs.

Cape Cod's Pilgrim Celebrations

CAPE COD towns are seizing upon the second half of the current month of August for their local celebrations of the Pilgrim advent to the coast of Massachusetts. There are enough of them, apparently, to get Cape Cod pretty thoroughly united in the commemoration of the great event of which it was the actual theater 300 years ago. While these demonstrations antedate the actual anniversary of the Pilgrim landing by something more than two months, since the old-time voyagers did not really set foot on Cape Cod sands until November 9, the townspeople of today may well be pardoned for setting their festivities ahead, in view of the fact that the exact anniversary date would be likely to find, scattered over Cape Cod, only a mere fraction of the people who are there now for the vacation season. While the observances this month may be only casually significant of the deeper meaning of the Pilgrim advent, they will serve their purpose in directing attention to the anniversary and associating all classes of people in the common interest. There will be various programs, ranging from church services and formal addresses, through pageants and tableaux, to flag raisings, parades and sports.

Obviously a main purpose in the immediate celebrations is to take advantage of midsummer conditions to attract to the Cape larger gatherings than could be hoped for in the more austere season that is to follow. Wellfleet, which is already celebrating, frankly describes its celebration as an Old Home Week. Its purpose is the reunion of all who have ever lived in the old fishing village. Having had only an indirect concern in the landing of the Pilgrims, it does not over-emphasize that phase of the matter. The town of Truro will take up its program of celebration next week. But as Truro claims a more intimate connection with the Pilgrims' landing, its observances will run more directly to Pilgrim commemoration. It was in North Truro, so the townspeople aver, that the Pilgrims, on first sallying forth after landing at Provincetown, found the spring of water which was the first to quench their thirst in New England, and where they discovered a store of corn which, buried by the Indians, played a large part, at least so Truro would have the world to know, in sustaining the Pilgrims until they could secure other supplies. No wonder that Truro is building its pageant around these two important discoveries. As the month closes, that is to say, on August 27, Provincetown will take its turn, commemorating the actual arrival and first landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on the shore of that quaint old harbor just within Cape Cod's tip. Here the United States warships will lend a hand with their bands and their sailors and their marines, their searchlights and fireworks. Provincetown's observances will continue through September 6. That date, in a way, will see the culmination of the program, inasmuch as that is the day especially set apart by the Mayflower Council for national observance. The intervening days will see many interesting exercises in and about that quaint old town, some of them, at any rate, to be developed by the Sulgrave Institution. There will be a touch of foreign participation, it is expected, at least to the extent of having ships representative of England, France, Spain and Holland in the harbor.

There is ground for general satisfaction in the thought that the interruption caused by the great war did not, after all, blot out these Pilgrim celebrations such as are

now taking place. Three hundred years ago today the Pilgrims had not yet finally set sail from Plymouth, England, and thus it happens that there are tercentennial celebrations now under way on the English side conjointly with those that are taking place in Massachusetts. No doubt many people who find their interest newly excited by these demonstrations feel some slight sense of confusion that an event of such magnitude is nevertheless celebrated, piecemeal, as one might say, in such a fashion that as each town or district takes its turn, nowhere does the celebration seem of a dignity or magnitude quite commensurate with the activities commemorated. Perhaps such a sense is unavoidable. For after all, it is not so much an incident that is now being brought to mind as it is an era. What the Pilgrims did in setting sail from England and settling on the coast of Massachusetts, commendable as it was for its purpose and for the high courage which is involved, was comparatively little in itself. But it blazed a free pathway for countless other pilgrims whose successive arrivals have given us a nation that, even yet, has not done seeking freedom.

Seamen and the Eight-Hour Day

AMONGST the many questions discussed at the recent Labor conference held at Genoa, under the auspices of the League of Nations, was that of the possibility of instituting a world-wide eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week for seamen. The first international Labor conference, held in Washington, last October, drew up, it will be remembered, a draft convention in favor of such an arrangement, but the details still remain to be worked out, and the task undoubtedly presents many problems. Every one will agree, of course, that the workers at sea should enjoy, as far as possible, all those easements and betterments which have come and are still coming to their colleagues ashore, but, as a well-known writer on the subject put it recently, it is one thing to recommend an eight-hour day and a forty-eight hour week for seamen, and quite another thing to apply it in practice.

The chief difficulty, apart from the question of the increased cost, is the demand it would make for greater crew accommodation. At the present time the deck departments are worked on the two-watch system. The working day consists of twelve hours, the men of each shift doing four hours' duty followed by four hours off. An eight-hour day would involve an addition of at least one-third to the present crews, and would necessitate revolutionary changes in the matter of accommodation.

Another question is, of course, that of the Sunday holiday. A forty-eight hour week is framed on the basis of no work on Sunday, but then an ocean-going liner cannot rest one day in seven. The only way to meet this demand would be to carry a sufficient number of additional hands to allow of each man having one day off in seven, but this again would add to the difficulties of accommodation already mentioned. On the whole, it would seem as if there must be other and better ways than an eight-hour day and a forty-eight hour week of equalizing the status of the worker at sea with that of the worker on land.

Transcontinental Record-Breaking

THE report in the columns of this newspaper that the long distance from San Francisco to New York has just been covered by motor car in the unofficial record time of 4 days 14 hours and 35 minutes revives interest in this form of sport. One says sport advisedly. Though the new record breakers carried mails, one may safely assume that the utilitarian side of the feat was of secondary consideration. The natural earth roads of the rolling prairies, the uncharted trails which only yesterday seemed the plains, the mountain paths of Wyoming, or the confusing tracks which cut through the Nevada valleys and ranges at right angles, have still to be reduced to the degree of uniformity of surface to permit the transcontinental highways to compete, in a commercial sense, with the far swifter aeroplane. As sport, therefore, one must perform judge the latest exploit, and anyone who has ever steered an automobile across from sea to sea knows that there is no pastime which can compare with it for the pleasure it imparts and the variety of experience it offers.

Transcontinentalism practically began in 1903, when Dr. Nelson Jackson, the first motor pathfinder, got across from San Francisco in sixty-three days. Not without wisdom in their decision, the early transcontinentalists chose the west to east route. They had the prevailing west wind behind them, and an almost imperceptible down grade all the way from the Rockies to the Middle West; moreover, there was a strong appeal in the circumstances that the real difficulties of road and trail were encountered from the outset, leaving the smoother tracks of the populated east until the last. But progress was slow even at that. Tom Fetch and George Krarup, who were close upon the doctor's heels, made the distance in two days' better time, it is true, but the best time that their successor, L. L. Whitman, could make was just seventy-three days. Mr. Whitman, indeed, cut this record in half the following year, when his time was thirty-three days; but it was not until he hit upon the idea of team work that any remarkable record was set up.

Relay or team driving had something about it of the exhilaration of the Pony Express which had preceded it on the wide plains. Two men would drive the car a distance previously agreed upon, and, having handed over the driving wheel to another pair, who had reached that spot by rail, would take train to the next relay station. By this ingenious method, the car could be driven night and day without a break, except where the crew were compelled to carry out hasty roadside repairs. It was not until 1906, however, that Mr. Whitman effected a real transcontinental coup, but even with the most perfect organization and the best available type of car, his performance in that year was 15 days 2 hours and 15 minutes. He had to wait four more years before he was able to establish anything like a surprising record. Starting for the first time from New York, he covered the middle west route within eleven days, a feat which at the time

was regarded with a degree of wonder which, with improved road conditions, is difficult to comprehend now.

But when all has been said and done, it is questionable whether the present record-breakers could have achieved such a unique performance in those "pioneer days." The Lincoln Highway, though still far from being an ideal road, has revolutionized transcontinental motoring. In those days it was something of a nine days' wofider if one got safely through the sand and alkali stretches in Nevada, or survived the Humboldt "sink." Rounding Salt Lake meant taking chances on being bogged, or being caught in the sand trails of the great desert "miles from nowhere." The seemingly endless gullies and intricate cow trails of Wyoming were, if anything, more formidable than the deep-rutted lava beds of Idaho. The shallow, winding Platte, too, had its manifold pitfalls for the unwary, and there was also much concern as to the relative degree of stickiness and tenacity which the gumbo trails and sectional roads of Iowa reached. Suave and plausible when the skies were propitious, what graceless scamps these dirt highways could be, to be sure!

A new era is on, and what a change! Instead of missing his way in the multiplicity of unmarked tracks, the up-to-date transcontinentalist has sign-posts and colored telephone poles to guide him to his destination; and the prospect of camping out in a gully or dry quicksand, and dragging himself out at daylight with the aid of clumsy block and tackle or local horsepower, is remote indeed. The "family party" has long since caught the habit of jogging across the continent in the pleasant, happy-go-luckiness of picnickers, and transcontinental racing, which began with that memorable endurance trial between "Old Scout" and "Old Faithful," is hardly ever heard of now. Therein lies the real merit of the Lincoln Highway and of its promoters.

Editorial Notes

NOT since the cantankerous cook was requested by the King of Hearts to give her evidence and very rudely replied "Shan't," has any contravention of propriety exceeded that in which the Rt. Hon. Alexander Carville, standing on the steps of the Throne in the British House of Lords, denounced the Irish Coercion Bill, then under consideration, when, not being a noble lord himself, he had no right to say anything at all. In earlier times, the King or Queen or somebody else would doubtless have said "Off with his head!" and the matter would have been fittingly dealt with. On this occasion, Earl Curzon, on behalf of his fellow peers, merely invited the offender to apologize, which he did not do. Apparently this is a case in which Miss Daisy Ashford would have recommended that the right honorable gentleman be sent to the Crystal Palace to be taught the traditions and solemnities of the House of Lords. Failing that, there seems to be no punishment ready "to fit the crime."

MR. JUSTICE DARLING, of the British High Court of Justice, recently refused the request of a cinema company for permission to attend the sessions at the Old Bailey, London, on the afternoon of a day on which a capital sentence was expected. No doubt the company in question was well-intentioned. Probably it had regaled its faithful audience with a surfeit of catastrophes, railway-smashes, precipices, and armageddons, and required a little variety in the line of sensations. At the same time, the cinema has the whole world of make-believe to draw upon for its sensations without encroaching upon the serious atmosphere of the High Court of Justice, where any addition to the present allowance of publicity should be considered with the greatest care. If the judge's ban could also apply to the gentlemen with pencil and sketch-book that frequent the law courts, and to the newspapers that publish their handiwork, one distinctly undesirable element of the courts would also be removed.

BETTER supplies of pulp and newsprint paper was a question which called forth a lengthy discussion at the recent Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa. On behalf of the Canadian publishers it was said that it was difficult for Canada to secure sufficient paper. Interest was shown in this subject by the British delegate, and the question of obtaining a reasonable supply of paper for New Zealand and Australia was raised. It seems to be on the cards that a considerable amount of British capital may be invested in the forests of the Dominion and in the erection of pulp mills. It always seems, however, a peculiar thing that Canada, of all places, should be short of newsprint when most of the paper in the world comes from the Dominion. It seems to be another case of the cobbler's wife being the worst shod.

"Not very gentlemanly" is the verdict of a Plymouth man on the conduct of the anti-prohibition gentlemen who have been sent down to the west of England to attack the supporters of prohibition and, as one of the speakers said, "to give special attention to Lady Astor, M. P." The writer remarks that the Plymouth public is perfectly aware of Lady Astor's position on this subject, and of the attempts made to misrepresent her. The threat of the "trade" not to vote for her at the next election amuses him, as those in sympathy with "the trade" did not vote for her at the last election, and therefore Lady Astor's future poll will not be reduced by these people staying away.

FORECASTS of coal shortages in the United States, whether true or false, reemphasize the need of utilizing the vast available supply of unused water power to provide heat, as well as light and power. It is time that civilization, which prides itself on manifold accomplishments along other lines, adopted this logical course to abolish the tremendous waste of potential fuel. The initial expense would be heavy, but the benefits would no doubt justify the step.

SIR JAMES ERIC DRUMMOND, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, is said to have purchased the National Hotel, in Geneva, to house the staffs of the member nations. The National faces the head of the Lake, between the hotel and which run a driveway and a small, charmingly laid out park. It might now appropriately take the name of the International Hotel.